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WEATHER CROPS AND MARKETS

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HAY SHIPMENTS GAIN OVER EARLIER PART OF SEASON

About 75 Per Cent of Surplus Already Sent to Market—Recent Price Ranges Above December Figures, Review Shows.

That the movement of hay to market during the past three months has been heavier than during the earlier part of the season is indicated by a survey of the hay-market situation just completed by the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

During the fall and early winter the marketing of hay was light, and it was estimated that only about 40% of the timothy and 50% of the alfalfa had been marketed at the close of 1921. At the beginning of the crop year the movement was slow, because of high freight rates and other marketing costs, which reduced the price to the producer to a point which did not induce active selling.

LOCAL FORAGE CUTS DEMAND.

There was also a pronounced lack of demand. In many consuming sections which usually were active buyers there was sufficient local forage to fill the needs of the consumers until well into the winter, and very little hay was purchased from other sections.

As is shown in the table accompanying this article, however, the percentage of the marketable surplus of hay marketed during the period from Dec. 15, 1921, to Mar. 15, 1922, was almost as large as for the preceding six months. For the surplus timothy producing States it is estimated that 70%–75% of the marketable surplus of hay has been marketed to date, for the alfalfa States 75%–80%, and for the prairie States 60%–65%. These percentages are 10% higher than for the corresponding time last year, or, in other words, there is about 10% less hay to be marketed commercially during the remainder of the season than was available last year at this time, assuming that the same proportion of the crop will be marketed and not taking into account the slightly increased production of the 1921 crop over that of 1920.

The principal cause of the larger movement of hay after the first of the year was the severely cold weather and snow in the central western and northern part of the United States which prevented stock from pasturing on the ranges. There was also a slight reduction in freight rates and some lowering of the costs of baling and other marketing charges. Freight rates were still so high, however, that shippers and producers marketed their hay at markets and in consuming sections as near as possible to the point of shipment. The survey indicates that the larger part of the hay has moved to the consuming sections direct rather than through the distributing markets, which accounts for the comparatively light receipts at the markets during this period.

Another feature of the situation is that practically all of the hay yet to be marketed is in producers' hands. Very few dealers report hay stored in their warehouses. It is the opinion of the shippers, however, that

(Concluded on page 279, column 2.)

IN THIS ISSUE.

Page.
Live Stock and Meats..... 266–268
Cattle prices sensitive to receipts. Lighter receipts check decline in hog prices. Sheep and lambs steady. Fresh meats, except veal, slightly higher
Wool Consumption Reports for February and for 1921..... 268–269
Dairy and Poultry..... 270–272
Butter prices broke sharply. Cheese markets weaker and unsettled. Held cheese very firm. Condensed and evaporated milk markets dull. March powdered milk report.
Fruits and Vegetables..... 273–274
Onions reached new high levels. Other lines steady to firm. Shipments decreased.
Grain..... 275–277
Both future and cash grain lower.
Hay and Feed..... 278–279
Western hay markets firm under light receipts. Most feeds lower.
Seeds..... 280–281
Red and alsike clover seed prices declined. Reviews of vegetable seed situation, sorgo and sudan grass seed markets.
Cotton..... 282
Cotton prices declined.
Foreign Markets..... 283
Flaxseed production in the four leading producing countries is placed at over 59,000,000 bushels.
Weather..... 284–288
Week favorable to crops in most districts. Month of February reviewed.

SPINACH SHIPMENTS SHOW BIG INCREASE IN 1920-21

Last Season's Carlot Movement Over 4,700 Cars—Production Heaviest in States of Texas and Virginia.

The great increase in spinach shipments is evidence of the growing popularity of this vegetable. From 2,913 carloads in the 1918–19 season, the movement from all producing sections has advanced by 60%, having amounted to more than 4,700 cars last season.

The decline to 2,396 carloads in the 1919–20 season seems to have been a temporary slump, due to the prevailing low prices in terminal markets. Much of the crop that year was never taken from the fields; Texas farmers particularly preferred to plow down the spinach rather than make unprofitable shipments.

PRODUCTION GREATLY EXPANDED.

The constant advice of health authorities to "eat more spinach and greens" seems to be effective in stimulating the commercial production of this bulky crop. A few years ago the Norfolk section of Virginia was the only important area raising spinach, but the Austin section of Texas and the southern portion of California have recently expanded this industry until Texas, at least, is a strong competitor of Virginia.

To show clearly the spread of spinach culture, Table 1, accompanying this article, includes all States which reported carlot movement of this commodity during any of the past three seasons. The average shipments during this period have been 1,592 cars from Virginia, 1,124 from Texas, 250 from California, 187 from Maryland, and 152 from Missouri. In this tabulation, the large quantity of spinach forwarded from Norfolk by boat to northern markets has been reduced to equivalent carloads.

The general shipping season for spinach opens in October and closes in May, the peak of the movement usually occurring in March or April. During the 1920–21 season, Virginia reported the forwarding of 2,444 carloads of spinach compared with 1,459 cars from Texas. To Feb. 25 this season, the shipments from these two sections have been about equal, totaling 760 and 757 cars, respectively. The Texas season usually closes in late March or early April, at about

(Concluded on page 274, column 1.)

Live Stock and Meats

CATTLE PRICES SHOW MARKED SENSITIVENESS TO RECEIPTS

Downward Trend in Hog Prices Checked by Lighter Receipts—Sheep and Lamb Prices Steady.

(Chicago.)

Seasonally moderate receipts of hogs during the week ending Mar. 25 served, at least temporarily, to check the decline in prices, and the market turned firm toward the week-end.

Cattle receipts were also moderate and prices showed a marked sensitiveness to variations in supplies, sharp advances on beef steers being followed by equally sharp declines when offerings became relatively large around midweek. Closing prices at Chicago were only slightly higher than at the low time during the previous week when they were the lowest in several weeks.

Relatively high prices for stockers and feeders as compared with fat cattle served to restrict the demand for the former and, at Chicago and East St. Louis especially, both prices and movements were materially reduced.

Small net price changes and an increase in the proportion of shorn and heavyweight stock offered featured the sheep and lamb markets.

RECEIPTS LESS THAN LAST WEEK.

Approximate receipts at 10 markets for the week were 159,500 cattle, 388,700 hogs, and 206,600 sheep, compared with 183,048 cattle, 469,810 hogs, and 193,059 sheep during the preceding week, and 140,584 cattle, 379,387 hogs, and 226,661 sheep during the corresponding week a year ago. Receipts at that time were materially curtailed by threatened labor troubles.

Cattle.—Runs of cattle consisted largely of beef steers which, with fat she stock, continued to show improvement in finish. The proportion of choice steers offered at Chicago on Tuesday was the largest for any day so far this year. Thick-fleshed bullocks at Kansas City included a strictly choice load which brought $9, the highest price of the season at that market.

Receipts at Chicago during the first two days amounted to only about 22,000 cattle, while approximately 25,000 arrived during the next two days. With all interests in active competition early in the week, beef steers advanced 35¢–50¢, but as receipts increased later most of the advance was lost.

Dull trade was reflected in a restricted movement of stockers and feeders and this forced hundreds of steers into killing channels which would otherwise have been placed in feed lots and pastures for further finishing. Movements of stockers and feeders from Chicago were only about two-thirds as large as during the preceding week. A few feeders weighing from 900 lbs. up brought $7.65 early, but $6.25–$7.25 took the bulk of all weights, with 500–700 lb. stock moving best. The attitude of beef makers at practically all points seemed to be a waiting one. At Chicago early advances were lost later and the market closed 25¢ net lower for the week. The demand for feeding cows, heifers and calves was fairly active at Chicago but rather restricted at Kansas City.

Matured steers weighing 1,435–1,526 lbs. topped at Chicago at $9.30 early, but yearlings, grade for grade, sold as well and sometimes better than the heavier weight animals. The supply of well-conditioned young cattle was comparatively large, and choice yearling heifers, on the baby beef order, brought $9.25 early in the week, with feed-lot mates going later at $9.10. Many loads of both matured and yearling steers cashed at $8.75–$9, with the bulk of all weights selling within a spread of $7.35–$8.40. At the close killing steers suitable for low-grade carcass beef were obtainable at $6.50–$6.75.

Owing to light supplies fat she stock showed net gains of about 25¢ for the week. At the high time a few heavy choice cows reached $7.25 and a string of 1,052-lb. spayed heifers brought the same price. Yearling heifers sold upward to $8.25 and better. The bulk of fat she stock cleared within a spread of $5–$6.65, with canners and cutters going mostly at $3.15–$4. Bulls were scarce and net gains ranged 15¢–25¢. The bulk of desirable heavy bolognas sold at $4.25–$5 and heavy butchers at $4.50–$4.75.

Veal calf receipts were the largest of the season. The market was generally steady, packers taking the bulk of 100–120-lb. kinds at $7.50–$8.25, paying upward to $8.50 for 130–140-lb. kinds. Shippers paid upward to $10.50 for handyweights.

HOG MARKET WEAK.

Hogs.—The hog market was weak during the first four days and at Chicago the average cost of packer and shipper droves for the week was 20¢ lower than a week earlier. This was true despite the fact that receipts at 114,021 were the smallest since the week ending Sept. 17.

Under receipts of 37,500 on Monday, Chicago opened 10¢–20¢ higher, but before the close of the day the advance on medium and heavy-weight hogs was entirely lost. After Monday the market was an uneven affair, with daily average costs ranging $9.97–$10.03. Some strength was shown on Friday when nearly half the hogs offered went to shippers.

Shipments for the week were 33,916 head constituting about 30% of the receipts, compared with 20% shipped during the preceding week. On Friday and Saturday several shipping orders could not be filled because of the scarcity of better grade light-weight

(Concluded on page 268, column 1.)

FRESH MEAT PRICES STRONG TO HIGHER; DEMAND IMPROVED

Veal is Only Class Showing Decline—Supplies of Most Classes Moderate on all Markets.

[Boston, New York, and Philadelphia.]

Demand for fresh meats both at eastern markets and at Chicago showed some improvement during the week ending Mar. 24. All classes were strong to higher with the single exception of veal, which ranged $1 higher at Philadelphia to as much as $2 lower at Boston. Trade was uneven but of sufficient volume to keep the moderate supplies fairly well cleaned up.

Beef.—Assortments of steer beef were good, medium and good grades predominating, while there was a limited supply of choice steers on sale at all markets. Total supplies were moderate, and with a fair demand, prices strengthened after Wednesday. There was a fair demand for the better grades of cows, and the market was generally firm to slightly higher. Compared with the previous Friday steers were generally 50¢ higher at all markets. Cows closed 50¢ higher at Boston and Chicago and unchanged elsewhere. There was a fair demand for bulls and with receipts light to moderate, prices were generally unchanged. Kosher beef was $1 higher at Philadelphia and steady elsewhere.

Veal.—Except at Boston, receipts of veal were somewhat smaller than during the preceding week. Medium and common grade veal constituted the bulk of the supply. The undertone was weak although there was a fair demand for the better grades. Compared with the preceding Friday, Boston closed $1–$2 lower, New York steady to $1 lower, Philadelphia steady to $1 higher, and Chicago steady.

Lamb.—The demand for lamb was fair, although trade was uneven. Receipts both at eastern markets and at Chicago were about normal. Quality averaged good. The comparatively few finished light-weight lambs moved better than the heavy weights. Boston and Chicago closed steady, with New York and Philadelphia around $1 higher.

Mutton.—There was a generally good demand for the moderate supplies of mutton offered and prices were on a steady to strong basis throughout the week. Compared with the preceding Friday, Chicago closed $1–$2 higher, with handyweight

DAILY AVERAGE WEIGHT AND COST OF HOGS, WEEK ENDING MARCH 25, 1922.

[Price per 100 pounds.]

	Mon.		Tues.		Wed.		Thurs.		Fri.		Sat.		This wk.		Last wk.		1 yr. ago.	
	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.
Chicago	242	$10.17	243	$10.00	235	$9.97	239	$10.03	249	$10.00	263	$10.01	243	$10.01	241	$10.24	243	$9.80
E. St. Louis	178	10.35	198	10.27	201	9.97	207	10.08	195	10.07	182	10.25	197	10.15	19[illegible]	10.23	203	10.58
Kansas City	206	9.77	222	9.69	222	9.58	222	9.57	221	9.55	198	9.70	217	9.65	214	9.76	230	9.82
Omaha	240	9.69	256	9.75	251	9.59	249	9.60	249	9.60	251	9.69	250	9.69	245	9.47	256	9.54
S. St. Paul	222	9.88	226	9.74	230	9.70	219	9.72	229	9.73	223	9.75	226	9.74	224	9.67	229	9.68

The above prices are computed on packer and shipper purchases.

RECEIPTS, SHIPMENTS AND LOCAL SLAUGHTER, WEEK ENDING MARCH 25, 1922.

Markets.	Cattle and calves.			Hogs.			Sheep.		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.
Chicago	71,309	19,039	52,270	114,021	33,916	80,105	71,329	24,121	47,208
Denver [1]	7,959	4,202	2,500	6,048	.....	5,885	36,606	30,338	4,189
East St. Louis	12,397	5,883	7,165	62,012	31,464	25,430	4,891	462	3,229
Fort Worth [1]	18,487	4,656	4,639	9,594	2,374	6,517	12,145	8,648	2,156
Indianapolis [1]	8,538	3,770	4,664	30,535	11,192	21,960	1,640	631	814
Kansas City	36,164	17,214	20,400	32,281	6,586	26,146	39,844	15,879	25,142
Oklahoma City	7,378	2,873	4,195	10,977	1,534	10,178	88	.....	87
Omaha	26,024	10,670	15,354	34,098	8,788	25,310	40,028	10,643	29,385
St. Joseph [1]	9,001	2,334	6,036	26,830	6,741	19,372	17,956	2,257	15,346
St. Paul [1]	18,889	6,433	11,622	32,207	7,910	24,114	2,097	367	2,590
Sioux City	11,204	5,422	4,952	21,968	9,568	10,999	3,300	1,220	2,270
Wichita [1]	6,181	4,319	1,809	12,656	587	11,578	8,720	8,451	232
Total	233,621	88,815	135,606	393,827	120,660	267,591	238,644	101,017	132,625
Previous week [2]	243,211	94,320	138,855	462,236	129,064	328,794	201,125	70,793	128,678

[1] Week ending Friday, Mar. 24. [2] Fort Worth not included.

kinds showing the greatest advance. Other markets were unchanged.

Pork.—Receipts of pork at eastern markets were generally light and prices showed an upward tendency. The demand was fairly good. At Chicago supplies were moderate and found a ready outlet. Loins showed greater strength than other fresh cuts. New York closed around $4 higher, Boston $1-$2 higher and Chicago $2 higher on loins. Other cuts were generally steady to $1 higher.

Wool Imports at Two Ports.

Imports of wool through the port of Philadelphia during the week ending Mar. 25 were 2,321 bales, weighing 1,056,191 lbs., valued at $158,914. Imports through the port of Boston during the same week amounted to 3,761,869 lbs., having a valuation of $905,876.

STOCKER AND FEEDER SHIPMENTS.

Week ending Friday, March 24, 1922.

	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Market origin:			
Chicago	4,228	24	2,196
Denver	3,160	.....	1,554
East St. Louis	1,994	1,957	.....
Fort Worth	3,591	2,147	4,232
Indianapolis	518	319	4
Kansas City	11,254	2,467	4,164
Oklahoma City	2,459	695	.....
Omaha	6,048	124	1,283
St. Joseph	940	289	159
St. Paul	4,703	2,035	367
Sioux City	3,960	130	746
Wichita	3,174	497	1,163
Total	46 029	10,684	15,868
Previous week	55,903	14,376	15,807
Same week last year	41,573	13,237	6,213
State destination:			
California	499	.....	.....
Colorado	812	.....	104
Illinois	4,179	1,374	8,377
Indiana	1,445	319	224
Iowa	10,197	3,945	185
Kansas	8,566	963	1,686
Kentucky	89	.....	.....
Louisiana	225	.....	.....
Maryland	343	.....	.....
Michigan	341	.....	1,467
Minnesota	855	317	329
Missouri	3,835	2,318	1,738
Nebraska	7,603	124	513
New Jersey	21	.....	.....
New York	23	.....	.....
North Dakota	24	.....	.....
Ohio	864	258	165
Oklahoma	2,471	539	24
Pennsylvania	99	210	599
South Dakota	304	.....	.....
Texas	2,196	230	193
Utah	48	.....	.....
Virginia	105	.....	.....
West Virginia	126	.....	.....
Wisconsin	558	57	264
Wyoming	201	.....	.....
Total	46,029	10,684	15,868

CHICAGO WHOLESALE PRICES OF CURED PORK AND PORK PRODUCTS.

[Per 100 pounds.]

	Mar. 24.	Mar. 17.	Feb. 24.
Hams, smoked, 14-16 average	$28.50-30.50	$28.00-30.00	$27.00-28.00
Hams, fancy, 14-16 average	30.50-32.50	31.00-32.75	29.50-31.00
Picnics, smoked, 4-8 average	16.50-18.50	17.50-18.50	16.50-18.00
Bacon, breakfast, 6-8 average	25.50-27.50	26.00-29.00	24.00-26.00
Bacon, fancy, 6-8 average	32.50-36.50	32.00-36.00	32.50-34.00
Bellies, D. S.	15.50-16.00	16.00-17.00	15.25-16.75
Backs, D. S., 14-16 average	12.00-13.00	13.00-14.00	12.75-14.00
Pure lard, tierces	12.25-14.50	13.00-14.50	13.25-14.00
Compound lard, tierces	13.50-15.00	14.00-15.00	12.50-13.50

LIVE STOCK PRICES, TUESDAY, MARCH 28, 1922.

[Per 100 pounds.]

	Chicago.	East St. Louis.	Kansas City.	Omaha.	St. Paul.
CATTLE.					
Beef steers:					
Medium and heavy (1,100 lbs. up)—					
Choice and prime	$8.50- 9.25	$8.25- 9.00	$8.10- 8.75	$8.00- 8.50	.....
Good	7.85- 8.50	7.75- 8.25	7.30- 8.10	7.35- 8.00	$7.50- 8.25
Medium	7.00- 7.85	7.00- 7.75	6.85- 7.30	6.85- 7.35	6.50- 7.50
Common	6.35- 7.00	6.00- 7.00	6.15- 6.85	6.25- 6.85	6.00- 6.50
Light weight (1,100 lbs. down)—					
Choice and prime	8.65- 9.35	8.25- 9.00	7.90- 8.60	8.00- 8.50	.....
Good	7.85- 8.65	7.65- 8.25	7.15- 7.90	7.25- 8.00	7.50- 8.25
Medium	7.00- 7.85	7.00- 7.65	6.75- 7.15	6.75- 7.25	6.50- 7.50
Common	6.25- 7.00	6.00- 7.00	6.00- 6.75	6.25- 6.75	6.00- 6.50
Butcher cattle:					
Heifers, common-choice	5.00- 8.00	4.75- 8.00	4.65- 7.15	4.75- 7.25	4.50- 7.50
Cows, common-choice	4.25- 7.00	4.25- 6.75	4.10- 6.10	4.25- 6.40	4.00- 6.25
Bulls, bologna and beef	4.00- 6.25	4.00- 6.00	3.25- 5.25	3.25- 5.00	3.25- 5.50
Canners and cutters:					
Cows and heifers	3.15- 4.25	2.50- 4.25	2.65- 4.10	2.50- 4.25	2.25- 3.50
Canner steers	4.25- 5.00	3.25- 4.25	3.25- 4.00	3.25- 4.25	3.00- 4.00
Veal calves:					
Light and medium weight, medium-choice	6.00- 8.75	6.00- 9.00	5.50- 8.50	7.50- 9.25	3.50- 7.50
Heavy weight, common-choice	4.00- 6.75	4.00- 8.00	3.00- 7.25	5.00- 7.75	3.00- 6.00
Feeder steers:					
1,000 lbs. up, common-choice	5.50- 7.25	5.75- 7.25	5.60- 7.50	5.75- 7.35	5.00- 7.00
750-1,000 lbs., commou-choice	5.40- 7.25	5.25- 7.25	5.50- 7.50	5.50- 7.40	4.50- 7.00
Stocker cattle:					
Steers, common-choice	5.15- 7.00	4.50- 7.00	4.50- 7.40	5.00- 7.50	4.50- 6.75
Cows and heifers, common-choice	4.00- 5.00	3.00- 6.00	3.50- 6.00	4.00- 6.00	3.00- 5.00
Calves—					
Good and choice	.....	5.50- 7.00	6.25- 7.25	6.25- 7.75	.....
Common and medium	.....	4.75- 5.50	4.00- 6.00	5.00- 6.25	.....
HOGS.					
Top	10.50	10.50	10.00	9.70	9.90
Bulk of sales	9.75-10.40	10.05-10.45	9.25- 9.90	9.40- 9.60	9.65- 9.90
Heavy weight (250 lbs. up), medium-choice	9.80-10.05	10.00-10.30	9.25- 9.75	9.35- 9.60	9.50- 9.85
Medium weight (200-250 lbs.), common-choice	9.95-10.40	10.15-10.45	9.50- 9.95	9.45- 9.65	9.70- 9.90
Light weight (150-200 lbs.), common-choice	10.25-10.40	10.25-10.50	9.35-10.00	9.60- 9.70	9.75- 9.90
Light weight (130-150 lbs.), common-choice	10.00-10.40	9.75-10.35	9.10- 9.90	9.50- 9.70	9.80- 9.90
Packing sows (250 lbs. up), smooth	9.00- 9.40	8.50- 8.60	8.25- 8.75	8.50- 9.00	8.50- 9.00
Packing sows (200 lbs. up), rough	8.75- 9.10	7.75- 8.50	8.00- 8.25	8.00- 8.50	8.25- 8.60
Pigs (150 lbs. down), common-choice	8.75-10.25	8.50-10.00	.....	.....	9.75-10.00
Stock pigs (130 lbs. down)	.....	7.50- 9.50	8.50- 9.75	9.00- 9.75	9.75-10.00
SHEEP.					
Lambs:					
84 lbs. down, medium-choice	13.75-16.10	13.50-16.25	13.25-15.25	13.50-15.40	12.50-15.50
85 lbs. up, medium-choice	.....	.....	.....	13.25-15.10	.....
Culls and common	10.50-13.50	10.75-13.25	9.00-13.00	10.25-13.25	9.00-12.25
Feeding lambs	11.75-13.75	.....	11.00-13.00	11.75-13.75	.....
Yearlings, wethers, medium-prime	11.25-14.75	10.50-14.00	10.00-13.50	10.25-13.50	10.25-13.50
Wethers, medium-prime	8.50-12.25	.....	7.00-10.25	8.25-10.75	7.50-11.00
Ewes:					
Medium, good, and choice	7.00-10.50	8.50- 9.50	6.25- 9.40	7.00- 9.75	6.00- 9.50
Culls and common	3.50- 7.00	3.25- 6.50	3.00- 6.00	3.75- 6.75	2.00- 6.00

WHOLESALE PRICES OF WESTERN DRESSED MEATS, TUESDAY, MARCH 28, 1922.

[Per 100 pounds.]

	Chicago.			New York.		
	Mar. 28.	Mar. 21.	Feb. 28.	Mar. 28.	Mar. 21.	Feb. 28.
Fresh beef:						
Steers—						
Choice	$15.00-$15.50	$15.00-$15.50	$14.50-$15.00	$14.50	$14.50-$15.00	.....
Good	14.00- 15.00	14.00- 15.00	13.50- 14.50	13.00- 14.00	13.00- 14.00	$14.00-$14.50
Medium	13.00- 14.00	13.00- 14.00	12.00- 13.50	12.50- 13.00	12.50- 13.00	12.00- 13.00
Common	11.00- 12.00	11.00- 12.00	10.50- 11.50	11.50- 12.00	11.50- 12.00	11.00- 12.00
Cows—						
Good	10.50- 11.50	10.50- 11.50	10.50- 11.00	10.50- 11.50	10.50- 11.50	10.50- 11.50
Medium	10.00- 10.50	10.00- 10.50	9.00- 10.00	9.50- 10.00	9.50- 10.00	9.50- 10.00
Common	8.50- 9.50	8.50- 9.50	8.50- 9.00	9.00- 9.50	9.00- 9.50	9.00- 9.50
Bulls—						
Medium	.....	.....	.....	8.50- 9.50	8.50- 9.50	8.50- 9.50
Common	7.00- 7.25	7.00- 7.25	7.25- 7.50	8.00- 8.50	8.00- 8.50	8.00- 8.50
Fresh veal:						
Choice	16.50- 17.00	15.00- 16.00	17.00- 18.00	17.00- 19.00	18.00- 20.00	20.00- 22.00
Good	15.00- 16.00	14.00- 15.00	16.00- 17.00	14.00- 16.00	14.00- 16.00	16.00- 18.00
Medium	13.00- 14.00	12.00- 13.00	15.00- 16.00	12.00- 14.00	12.00- 14.00	15.00- 16.00
Common	9.00- 11.00	8.00- 10.00	12.50- 14.00	10.00- 12.00	10.00- 12.00	12.50- 14.00
Fresh pork cuts:						
Loins—						
8-10 pounds average	21.00- 22.00	19.50- 21.00	19.00- 20.00	23.00- 24.00	21.00- 22.00	21.00- 22.00
10-12 pounds average	20.00- 21.00	19.00- 20.00	18.00- 19.00	22.00- 23.00	20.00- 21.00	19.00- 20.00
12-14 pounds average	18.00- 19.00	18.00- 19.00	17.00- 18.00	21.00- 22.00	19.00- 20.00	18.00- 19.00
14-16 pounds average	17.00- 18.00	17.00- 18.00	16.00- 17.00	20.00- 21.00	18.00- 19.00	17.00- 18.00
16 pounds and over	16.00- 17.00	16.00- 17.00	15.00- 16.00	19.00- 20.00	17.00- 18.00	16.00- 17.00
Shoulders—						
Skinned	15.00- 16.00	14.50- 15.50	15.00- 15.50	16.00- 17.00	16.00- 17.00	16.00- 17.00
Picnics—						
4-6 pounds average	13.50- 14.00	13.50- 14.00	13.50- 14.00	.....	.....	.....
6-8 pounds average	13.00- 13.50	13.00- 13.50	13.00- 13.50	15.00- 16.00	14.00- 15.00	15.00- 16.00
Butts—						
Boston style	16.50- 17.50	16.00- 17.00	16.50- 17.50	18.00- 20.00	18.00- 20.00	18.00- 20.00
Fresh lamb and mutton:						
Lamb—						
Choice	28.00- 29.00	28.00- 29.00	30.00- 31.00	28.00- 30.00	28.00- 30.00	29.00- 30.00
Good	27.00- 28.00	27.00- 28.00	29.00- 30.00	27.00- 28.00	27.00- 28.00	27.00- 29.00
Medium	25.00- 27.00	25.00- 27.00	27.00- 28.00	25.00- 26.00	25.00- 26.00	25.00- 26.00
Common	22.00- 25.00	22.00- 25.00	24.00- 26.00	22.00- 24.00	22.00- 24.00	22.00- 24.00
Mutton—						
Good	19.00- 20.00	19.00- 20.00	17.00- 18.00	19.00- 20.00	19.00- 20.00	17.00- 18.00
Medium	17.00- 18.00	17.00- 18.00	15.00- 16.00	16.00- 18.00	16.00- 18.00	15.00- 16.00
Common	11.00- 15.00	11.00- 15.00	11.00- 14.00	14.00- 16.00	14.00- 16.00	14.00- 15.00

WEEKLY LIVE STOCK REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 266.)

hogs. The strong close on Saturday left prices for the week largely 5c–10c higher on heavier-weight hogs and mostly 15c–20c higher on lighter-weights.

Comparatively few hogs sold above $10.50 during the week, and very few desirable heavy butchers under $9.85, while $9 was practically the low limit on heavy packing sows aside from odd lots of extremely heavy, coarse kinds.

Quality averaged good although droves carried more unfinished, light stuff than during recent weeks. Demand for pigs improved after a slump of a couple of weeks, and several orders for desirable pigs could not be filled.

Average weight of packer and shipper droves at 243 lbs. was 1 lb. less than a week earlier, 4 lbs. less than two weeks previous (which was the high mark of the season to date), and the same as a year ago. Most of the desirable stock and feeding pigs sold at St. Paul at $10–$10.25, and at Kansas City at $9–$9.25. At the week-end best grades at both markets were quotable around $9.75.

SHEEP STEADY TO FIRM.

Sheep.—For the most part killing classes closed steady with a week earlier. Better grades of cull and heavy ewes, and good and choice shorn lambs showed slight gains, while shearing lambs ruled steady. From 50% to 60% of the fat lambs offered were shorn and consisted of Idaho, Texas, Oregon, Washington, and Montana stock finished in nearby feeding stations. Practicallly all of the fat wooled lambs were Colorados. Weighty kinds predominated. About 21,000 of Chicago's total receipts for the week came from other markets, principally Denver, and were consigned direct to packers.

Choice fat, wooled lambs reached $16 on Tuesday, with the bulk of the desirable kinds for the week selling at $15–$15.85. A load of good to choice 96-lb. wooled lambs brought $15.50 at the week-end, with 75 heavies averaging 108 lbs. at $14. Cull and feed-lot throw-out lambs, in fleece, sold unevenly at $10–$13, according to weight and flesh. Choice 81–82-lb. shorn lambs reached $13.50, weightier kinds and those in less desirable flesh ranging downward to $12.

Strong-weight wooled yearlings reached $14 and handy-weight, shorn Texans $12. Well-conditioned, clipped wethers averaging around 125 lbs. were taken at $9–$9.50. There were no strictly choice handy-weight ewes offered. The best at hand brought $9.75 in fleece, and choice, handy, shorn ewes sold at $9. Extremely heavy ewes and better grades of culls sold to better advantage than recently, some 150-lb. offerings in fleece bringing $8.50, and fair-fleshed seconds as high as $6.75. Few desirable shearing lambs were offered, and that kind was about steady at $14–$14.75. No lambs of strict feeder grade were available.

Opening, Mar. 27. Beef steers were mostly 15c–25c lower under a liberal run, price levels being the lowest in recent weeks. The top of $9.10 was paid for 1,514-lb. matured bullocks, although five head of prime, light steers sold at $9.25. The bulk ranged $7.25–$8.15. She stock and bulls were mostly steady with veal calves steady to 25c lower. Stockers and feeders were weak to 15c lower.

Under fairly liberal receipts hogs sold actively on a 10c–15c lower basis. The shipping outlet was broad and there was only a moderate holdover. Top was $10.40 with the bulk at $9.75–$10.40.

Killing sheep and lambs opened fully steady to strong with spots 25c higher. The fat wooled lamb top was $16 and the shorn lamb top $13.50. Choice 111-lb. shorn wethers brought $10. Shearing lambs were steady at $14–$14.50.

WOOL CONSUMPTION REPORT FOR FEBRUARY, 1922.

Quantities Entering into Manufacture According to Condition, Classes, and Grades.

[In thousands of pounds, i. e., 000 omitted.]

Class and grade.	Grease.		Scoured.		Pulled.		Total, February.		Total, January.		Total, January to February.	
	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921
Fine:												
Combing—												
Domestic	5,895	2,669	47	22	73	55	6,015	2,746	6,448	2,386	12,463	5,132
Foreign	879	2,308	31	86	54	.....	964	2,394	1,395	2,066	2,359	4,460
Clothing—												
Domestic	1,108	471	573	395	180	84	1,861	950	1,928	948	3,789	1,898
Foreign	93	287	331	497	3	10	427	794	170	533	897	1,327
½ blood:												
Combing—												
Domestic	4,435	2,288	48	46	258	68	4,741	2,402	4,461	1,406	9,202	3,808
Foreign	715	600	57	41	20	.....	792	641	537	432	1,329	1,073
Clothing—												
Domestic	395	211	555	384	168	147	1,118	742	970	406	2,088	1,148
Foreign	16	9	141	171	18	7	115	187	195	162	340	349
⅜ blood:												
Combing—												
Domestic	3,401	1,454	237	216	179	148	3,817	1,818	2,889	1,013	6,706	2,861
Foreign	1,851	943	91	35	10	.....	1,952	978	1,820	717	3,772	1,695
Clothing—												
Domestic	288	89	1,390	619	385	207	2,063	915	1,693	707	3,756	1,622
Foreign	223	18	531	196	58	.....	812	214	543	120	1,355	334
¼ blood:												
Combing—												
Domestic	4,622	2,529	298	129	239	352	5,159	3,010	5,631	1,974	10,793	4,984
Foreign	3,581	3,270	109	64	28	3	3,718	3,337	4,320	2,950	8,038	6,287
Clothing—												
Domestic	645	157	887	588	158	97	1,690	842	1,564	643	3,254	1,485
Foreign	536	360	581	196	43	13	1,160	569	896	545	2,056	1,114
Low or Lincoln:												
Combing—												
Domestic	371	144	18	86	10	71	399	251	347	307	746	558
Foreign	684	475	16	22	36	20	736	517	825	522	1,561	1,039
Clothing—												
Domestic	93	1	65	112	31	2	189	115	186	82	375	197
Foreign	31	.....	146	13	67	63	244	76	87	259	331	335
Carpet:												
Combing, foreign	3,564	938	109	56	76	12	3,749	1,006	3,757	865	7,506	1,871
Filling, foreign	4,087	1,245	203	199	451	57	4,741	1,501	4,746	1,469	9,487	2,970
Grade not stated:												
Domestic	5,399	3,189	68	17	2	.....	5,469	3,206	5,132	3,164	10,601	6,370
Foreign	3,910	2,095	11	143	.....	.....	3,921	2,238	3,707	2,594	7,628	4,832
Total:												
Domestic	26,652	13,202	4,186	2,564	1,683	1,231	32,521	16,997	31,252	13,066	63,773	30,063
Foreign	20,170	12,548	2,327	1,719	864	185	23,361	14,452	23,298	13,234	46,659	27,686
Grand total, Feb.	46,822	25,750	6,513	4,283	2,547	1,416	55,882	31,449	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand total, Jan.	46,337	22,068	5,857	3,145	2,356	1,087	.....	.....	54,550	26,300	.....	.....
Grand total, Jan. to Feb.	93,159	47,818	12,370	7,428	4,903	2,503	.....	.....	.....	.....	110,432	57,749

Quantities Entering into Manufacture according to Sections.

[In thousands of pounds; i. e., 000 omitted.]

Section.	Grease.		Scoured.		Pulled.		Total.	
	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921
New England	28,124	16,048	3,702	2,433	919	541	32,745	19,022
Middle Atlantic	16,744	8,555	1,460	970	1,394	762	19,598	10,287
Pacific coast	127	82	237	116	48	6	412	204
Other sections	1,827	1,065	1,114	764	186	107	3,127	1,936
Grand total	46,822	25,750	6,513	4,283	2,547	1,416	55,882	31,449

Changes in Live Stock on Farms During January and February.

The number of hogs on farms in the United States decreased about 16.3% from Jan. 1 to Mar. 1, compared with a decrease of 15.1% during a like period last year, a decrease of 14.8% in 1920 and a decrease of 17.2% in 1919.

The changes occurring from Jan. 1 to Mar. 1 of the past four years in cattle and hogs are shown in the table below. The percentages are obtained from reports from nearly 10,000 farms reporting their actual numbers, and regarded as "samples" indicative of changes on all farms.

The figures shown in the following table are percentages, the base, 100, being the total number on farms on the first of January of each of the four years covered in the table:

	1919	1920	1921	1922
CATTLE.	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*
On farms, Jan. 1	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Births	7.89	6.43	6.46	7.13
Brought on farms	5.67	4.91	3.78	4.27
Increase	13.56	11.31	10.24	11.40
Moved off farms	10.32	9.30	7.31	7.33
Farm slaughter	1.37	1.01	1.20	1.21
Farm deaths	1.47	1.50	1.09	1.11
Decrease	13.16	11.81	9.60	9.65
Remaining, Mar. 1	100.40	99.53	100.64	101.75
SWINE.				
Births	15.53	14.19	11.52	17.05
Brought on farms	7.22	6.45	6.63	7.91
Increase	22.75	20.61	21.15	24.90
Moved off farms	26.66	20.67	21.80	24.81
Farm slaughter	10.12	9.99	10.58	11.19
Farm deaths	3.19	1.76	3.86	5.24
Decrease	39.97	35.42	36.24	41.27
Remaining, Mar. 1	82.78	85.22	84.91	83.72

WOOL CONSUMPTION REPORT FOR 1920 AND 1921.

Quantities Entering into Manufacture According to Condition, Classes, and Grades.

[In thousands of pounds, i. e., 000 omitted.]

Class and grade.	Grease.		Scoured.		Pulled.		Total.	
	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920
Fine:								
Combing—								
Domestic	49,513	45,202	746	868	550	870	50,809	46,940
Foreign	34,965	62,493	589	1,211	76	70	35,630	63,774
Clothing—								
Domestic	10,708	6,526	6,984	8,284	1,802	1,143	19,494	15,953
Foreign	3,413	4,172	7,477	11,553	103	97	10,993	15,822
½ blood:								
Combing—								
Domestic	42,498	30,286	634	587	1,528	2,147	44,660	33,020
Foreign	12,277	28,504	268	296	66	73	12,611	28,873
Clothing—								
Domestic	3,108	6,424	6,028	4,869	2,399	1,819	11,535	13,112
Foreign	473	976	2,589	2,294	141	224	3,203	3,494
⅜ blood:								
Combing—								
Domestic	29,529	30,286	2,815	1,926	2,909	2,397	35,253	34,609
Foreign	18,662	25,180	654	949	60	54	19,376	26,183
Clothing—								
Domestic	2,590	2,258	12,065	10,630	4,602	1,995	19,257	14,883
Foreign	1,163	1,282	3,362	4,479	124	188	4,649	5,949
¼ blood:								
Combing—								
Domestic	35,955	27,016	2,513	2,206	4,272	2,017	42,740	31,239
Foreign	44,092	45,507	1,321	2,355	220	342	45,633	48,204
Clothing—								
Domestic	3,365	2,504	8,440	5,753	2,156	1,048	13,961	9,305
Foreign	5,829	4,413	4,182	3,747	369	184	10,380	8,344
Low or Lincoln:								
Combing—								
Domestic	1,890	2,037	384	318	158	82	2,432	2,437
Foreign	7,817	10,862	214	682	703	137	8,734	11,681
Clothing—								
Domestic	534	202	1,090	727	96	112	1,720	1,041
Foreign	298	1,156	592	757	324	22	1,214	1,935
Carpet:								
Combing, foreign	22,967	28,356	631	1,359	1,149	421	24,747	30,136
Filling, foreign	27,338	28,364	4,157	5,643	2,690	2,499	34,185	36,506
Grade not stated:								
Domestic	67,527	7,075	596	465	33	30	68,156	7,570
Foreign	50,962	9,585	367	144	23	5	51,352	9,734
Total:								
Domestic	247,217	159,816	42,295	36,633	20,505	13,660	310,017	210,109
Foreign	230,256	250,850	26,403	35,469	6,048	4,316	262,707	290,635
Grand total	477,473	410,666	68,698	72,102	26,553	17,976	572,724	500,744

Quantities Entering into Manufacture According to Sections.

[In thousands of pounds, i. e., 000 omitted.]

Section.	Grease.		Scoured.		Pulled.		Total.	
	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920
New England	307,212	246,791	37,485	41,534	10,597	9,194	355,294	297,519
Middle Atlantic	150,014	143,071	15,917	17,298	12,865	6,807	178,796	167,176
Pacific coast	723	923	2,640	2,464	528	317	3,891	3,704
Other sections	19,524	19,881	12,656	10,806	2,563	1,658	34,743	32,345
Grand total	477,473	410,666	68,698	72,102	26,553	17,976	572,724	500,744

Increased Consumption of Wool in 1921.

Consumption of wool in the United States in 1921 was 72,000,000 lbs. more than in 1920. Consumption of wool in 1921 totaled 572,724,000 lbs., compared with 500,744,000 lbs. in 1920.

These totals are made up as follows: Grease wool, 477,473,000 lbs. in 1921, compared with 410,666,000 lbs. in 1920; scoured wool, 68,698,000 lbs. in 1921, compared with 72,102,000 lbs. in 1920; pulled wool, 26,553,000 lbs. in 1921, compared with 17,976,000 lbs. in 1920.

Wheat Area in India Placed at 28,403,000 Acres.

The second forecast of the area sown to wheat in India places the number of acres at 28,403,000 compared with 23,563,000 acres as forecasted at this time last year, or an increase of about 20%. This year's area, however, represents a decrease of 1,569,000 acres or 5%, compared with the corresponding 5-year average, 1915–16 to 1919–20.

The final estimate of the area for last year, as given on Aug. 19, 1921, was 25,722,000 acres, and the 5-year average was 30,499,000 acres. These figures were received from the Department of Statistics, of British India.

Greece's Production and Imports of Rice.

In 1920, the last year for which published figures are available, the imports of rice into Greece amounted to 36,764,000 lbs., according to a recent report received from the American consul general at Athens. Of this amount, 25,613,000 lbs., or 70% of the total rice imports, came from the United States. In 1921, the exports of rice from the United States to Greece amounted to 34,216,281 lbs. The total imports of rice into Greece in 1915 amounted to 30,251,000 lbs.

Greece produces only a small fraction of its rice requirements. The estimated production of rice in 1920 was 1,826,000 lbs. This was the largest crop since 1915, when the yield was 2,387,000 lbs.

Onion Movement Below Last Year.

The trend of the onion carlot movement shows the effect of crop shortage. Compared with corresponding movements last season shipments decreased 136 cars in December to 336 in January and 818 in February.

Celery shipments from the Sanford, Fla., district this season have averaged over 600 crates per acre.

Breeding of Sows Shows Increase.

About 17% more sows were bred in the six months from September, 1921, to February, 1922, inclusive, than during the corresponding six months a year earlier on the 6,000 (more or less) "sample" farms scattered throughout the United States which report to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. It is assumed that changes occurring on these "sample" farms are indicative of changes on all farms of the United States.

The average number of sows bred per farm was 5.10, compared with 4.34 a year earlier, an increase of 17%. More were bred in October, November, and December of this season than last, namely, 3.33 per farm against 2.45; but a slightly smaller number were bred in September, January, and February of this season than last season, the total per farm for the 3 months being 1.77 compared with 1.89. Details by months are given in Table 1.

The number of sows bred per farm has been computed for the different geographic divisions of the United States, but Table 2 shows by divisions what percentage of the sows on hand were bred during the month.

Table 1.

Month and year.	No. of farms reporting.	Total no. of sows reported.	No. of sows bred during month.	Average no. of sows per farm.	Percent of sows bred in month.	Average no. of sows bred per farm.
Sept.:						
1920	4,115	11,736	876	2.8	7.5	0.21
1921	5,705	16,375	1,045	2.8	6.4	.18
Oct.:						
1920	4,214	12,645	969	3.0	7.9	.23
1921	5,736	18,488	1,582	3.2	8.6	.28
Nov.:						
1920	10,328	41,022	9,931	4.0	24.2	.96
1921	5,805	21,976	6,909	3.8	31.4	1.19
Dec.:						
1920	4,638	15,741	5,595	3.4	35.5	1.26
1921	5,266	22,148	9,816	4.2	44.3	1.86
Jan.:						
1921	6,975	25,968	8,090	3.7	31.2	1.16
1922	6,341	26,156	6,910	4.1	26.4	1.09
Feb.:						
1921	5,987	20,001	3,102	3.3	15.5	.52
1922	6,599	25,501	3,331	3.9	13.1	.50
Av., 6 mos.						
1920–21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.34
1921–22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.10

Table 2.

Month and year.	United States.	Geographic divisions.						
		North Atlantic.	N. Central E. of Miss. R.	N. Central W. of Miss. R.	South Atlantic.	South Central.	Far West.
	P.ct.	P.ct.	P.ct.	P.ct.	P.ct.	P.ct.	P.ct.
Sept.:							
1920	7.5	2.8	7.3	3.8	10.2	13.5	13.3
1921	6.4	4.7	4.1	3.3	11.0	14.8	13.6
Oct.:							
1920	7.9	6.5	6.4	3.9	11.8	17.6	11.3
1921	8.6	7.4	8.7	5.2	14.3	17.1	8.0
Nov.:							
1920	24.2	16.5	32.2	21.7	25.5	24.9	20.8
1921	31.4	17.9	46.2	28.9	25.2	22.8	23.6
Dec.:							
1920	35.5	29.3	50.2	34.8	24.7	23.5	24.2
1921	44.3	30.2	45.2	54.2	18.4	25.3	25.3
Jan.:							
1921	31.2	15.7	27.3	39.5	15.3	17.5	22.0
1922	26.4	14.5	21.2	33.5	14.7	17.1	22.5
Feb.:							
1921	15.5	10.3	15.3	14.9	16.9	19.1	18.9
1922	13.1	10.0	10.1	13.2	12.9	17.1	18.8
Av., 6 mos.:							
1920–21	121.8	81.1	138.7	118.6	104.4	116.4	110.5
1921–22	130.2	84.7	135.5	138.3	96.5	114.2	111.8

Dairy and Poultry

BUTTER PRICES BREAK SHARPLY WHEN TOP GRADES ACCUMULATE

Under Grades Well Cleaned Up on All Markets—Centralized Butter More Plentiful.

After hanging in the balance almost the entire week butter markets broke sharply toward the close of the week ending Mar. 25. All week the New York market was unsettled because buyers who had bought ahead of their needs began holding off. Receipts cleared well, however, until Thursday, when signs of an accumulation caused the unsettled feeling to turn into weakness, and prices were reduced about 1½¢ on practically all scores.

This weakness in the New York market had a bearish effect on the other markets which were already unsettled, and as a result there were general reductions. Boston appeared fairly firm on both fresh and storage, and at Chicago stocks of practically all grades were short and barely sufficient to supply the regular trade demands. However, the markets were all so unsettled that but few ventured opinions as to the future trend of prices.

Despite a reported increase in production, supplies ran short the previous week and prices were advanced to higher levels. This apparently was effective in reducing the demand to the extent that receipts could not be taken care of and a break in prices resulted.

GOOD DEMAND FOR UNDER GRADES.

One feature of the week's market was the relatively good demand for the lower scores. It is very unusual for a break in prices to be preceded by an accumulation of fancy butter without a heavy accumulation of the under grades also. However, under grades were well cleaned up on all markets and the break was due to excessive stocks of top grades. This can in part be explained by the demand from small retailers. In order to meet the competition of chain stores many of the small retailers are looking for cheaper butter, thus affording a larger outlet for the medium and low scores. There was also a good demand for storage goods which may be partly ascribed to small retailers. Reductions for the week were large and the shortage under last year's stocks is gradually increasing.

The shortage of centralized butter, mentioned the previous week, was relieved to some extent. Early in the week arrivals began to increase and, while nearly all of this was absorbed at prices close to those paid for top scores, the market at the close of the week was much easier and larger concessions were made on centralized than on fancy butter. Part of the previous week's shortage undoubtedly was caused by shippers holding back their butter as later shipments from some of the plants were much larger than the average and larger than it would be reasonable to expect from any increase in the make. Storage cars of centralized were weaker than any other kind or grade of butter and felt the strain of high prices before weakness was felt in other quarters. This was indicated by sales for future delivery early in the week.

New York reports the movement of considerable quantities of Australian and New Zealand butter, part of which was sold to Canadian merchants at prices said to be around 35½¢–36½¢.

The first importation reported for some time consisted of 100 casks of butter from the Netherlands which arrived during the week. The disposition of this was not indicated.

Danish markets continue firm and too high to prove attractive to American buyers.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF BUTTER AND CHEESE, WEEK ENDING MARCH 25, 1922.

[Cents per pound.]

CREAMERY BUTTER (92 score).	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	San Francisco.
Monday	40	39	39½	40½	33½
Tuesday	40	39	40	40½	34
Wednesday	40	39	40	40½	33½
Thursday	38½	39	39	40½	32
Friday	37	38	38	39½	32½
Saturday	37	38	38	39½	32½
Average for week	38.75	38.67	39.08	40.17	33.00
Previous week	39.92	38.83	39.58	38.17	34.37
Corresponding week last year	46.29	45.08	47.08	46.33	35.50

AMERICAN CHEESE (No. 1 fresh twins)	New York.	Chicago.	Boston.	San Francisco.[1]	Wisconsin.
Monday	20–21	19½–20	20 –21½	19	19
Tuesday	20–21	19¼–19¾	20 –21½	19¼	19
Wednesday	20–21	19¼–19¾	20 –21½	19¼	19
Thursday	20–21	19 –19½	22½–23	19¼	19
Friday	20–20½	18¾–19¼	22 –22½	19¼	19
Saturday	20–20½	18¾–19¾	22 –22½	18¾	19
Average per week	20.42	19.38	21.58	19.12	19
Previous week	20.50	20.00	20.88	19.25	19.45
Corresponding week last year	27.75	23.25	24.63	22.91	23.12

[1] Flats.

Wholesale Prices of Centralized Butter (90 score) at Chicago.

[Cents per pound.]

Monday	38¾	Friday	
Tuesday	39	Saturday	
Wednesday	39		
Thursday	38½	Average	38.81

MOVEMENT AT FIVE MARKETS.

[New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco.]

	Week ending Mar. 25.	Previous week.	Last year.
BUTTER.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Receipts for week	10,120,391	9,965,077	8,411,686
Receipts since Jan. 1	117,112,336	106,991,915	88,512,914
Put into cold storage	342,272	415,356	310,845
Withdrawn from cold storage	2,293,036	2,871,583	2,298,573
Change during week	−1,950,764	−2,426,227	−1,987,728
Total holding	7,827,505	9,778,269	11,463,653
CHEESE.			
Receipts for week	3,205,189	3,355,075	2,921,420
Receipts since Jan. 1	31,160,730	30,955,211	33,370,309
Put into cold storage	480,587	352,830	376,533
Withdrawn from cold storage	863,575	598,147	662,199
Change during week	−382,988	−245,317	−285,666
Total holdings	3,871,214	4,254,202	6,620,518
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Receipts for week	2,373,482	2,725,596	2,156,420
Receipts since Jan. 1	48,421,829	46,018,347	46,638,982
Put into cold storage	753,116	1,006,225	672,491
Withdrawn from cold storage	3,860,193	3,622,180	1,449,930
Change during week	−3,107,077	−2,615,955	−3,777,436
Total holdings	53,609,266	56,716,343	49,679,687
EGGS.	*Cases.*	*Cases.*	*Cases.*
Receipts for week	421,851	369,527	602,909
Receipts since Jan. 1	3,330,705	2,968,851	3,614,911
Put into cold storage	138,550	89,287	315,924
Withdrawn from cold storage	4,549	2,897	2,954
Change during week	+131,001	+86,390	+312,970
Total holdings	244,308	110,307	616,157

CHEESE MARKETS WEAKER AND UNSETTLED DURING PAST WEEK

Milder Weather and Apparent Increase in Production Factors—Held Cheese Very Firm.

Declines on the Wisconsin cheese boards early in the week ending Mar. 25 were in line with the unsettled feeling carried over from the previous week. On both the Wisconsin Cheese Exchange and the Farmers' Call Board prices were lowered and trading appeared to be on a much weaker basis.

As the week advanced the volume of trading did not fall off so much, but sales were made at little or no profit on practically all styles with the exception of Longhorns which moved fairly well until the latter part of the week when they too began to drag a little.

SOUTHERN BUSINESS VERY DULL.

The dullness in the demand from the South was particularly noticeable, and what little cheese moved into that territory went at prices representing a very close margin. Wisconsin dealers appear eager to clear all of their stocks and keep goods moving, which indicates that generally there is a lack of confidence in the present position of the market. Milder weather and an already apparent increase in production are late developments having some influence in this connection. Even those dealers who have expressed some degree of confidence have not generally been willing to take any chances.

On the whole the market on fresh cheese at the close of the week was barely steady, and was weak in some quarters.

Held cheese continues in the same firm position occupied for some time. Each week sizable reductions are made in the moderate holdings and in those markets where demand is greatest, prices have advanced. Prices at New York City are fully a cent higher than a month ago on the principal styles. Goods of fanciest quality are moving in some markets at premiums over average prices of as much as 2¢–3¢ in a wholesale way.

Most large seedsmen buy the bulk of their grass and clover seed before Feb. 1 and make purchases after that date to fill open orders or to replenish low stocks.

IMPORTS OF EGGS DURING FEBRUARY, 1922.

[Data from Department of Commerce.]

Imported from—	Eggs in shell.	Dried or frozen eggs.	Egg albumen.
	Dozen.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
England	.....	216,068	.....
China	216,000	238,516	825,325
Hongkong	13,019	1,472	.....
Canada	60,017	.....	10,000
Japan	300	.....	.....
Total	289,336	456,056	835,325

EXPORTS OF EGGS DURING FEBRUARY, 1922.

[Data from Department of Commerce.]

Exported to—	Eggs in shell.	Dried or frozen eggs.	Egg albumen.
	Dozen.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
England	450	50,250	6,635
Canada	1,764,149	15,906	.....
Panama	32,310	25	.....
Belgium	12,000	.....	.....
Mexico	133,577	.....	2
Cuba	627,890	.....	400
All others	23,178	1,542	162
Total	2,593,551	67,813	7,199

MARKETS FOR CONDENSED AND EVAPORATED MILK STILL DULL

Market Sensitive as Heavy Milk Producing Season Approaches—Relief Buying a Main Factor.

Trading in condensed and evaporated milk markets has continued rather slow, but the general situation appears to show a little healthier condition, although markets are still very sensitive and will likely respond quickly to any depressing factor which may develop.

At the low prices which prevailed during February much of the surplus was cleaned up through European relief and other buying, the total stocks in manufacturers' hands as reported for Mar. 1 being over 18,800,000 lbs. less than on Feb. 1. The bulk of this heavy reduction occurred in evaporated case goods which made up practically all of the relief orders.

RELIEF BUYING A FACTOR.

The large quantities of goods which have been absorbed for European relief purposes have constituted one of the principal supporting factors during the past few months, and it is the possibility of a much lessened demand from this source that may be regarded as a future influence of importance. It is reported that large quantities of canned milk from New Zealand and Australia have been offered to European buyers at prices which are prohibitive to American manufacturers.

Condenseries have been maintaining a relatively low production through the recent dull months and this has relieved the situation to a considerable extent. It is felt that if this rate is not increased too rapidly a normal condition will be attained more quickly. On the other hand, it appears from the present outlook that if manufacturing on a scale approaching capacity be resumed the danger of heavy accumulations of stocks will be encountered because present demand is being well taken care of by current production.

The approach of the season of heavy milk production is another factor which is not lost sight of. In some sections the milk flow already has shown a substantial increase. Relatively higher cheese prices have caused large quantities of milk which ordinarily go into the condensed or evaporated product to be diverted to cheese manufacture.

Exports during February were slightly heavier than during January, but the total for the two months shows a falling off of 5,379,000 lbs. of condensed and 8,340,000 lbs. of evaporated compared with the same two months of 1921. Exports of evaporated during February were more than double the volume of condensed exports. Of the 13,600,000 lbs. of evaporated exported approximately half went to those countries for which relief purchases had been made.

Stocks and Exports of Condensed and Evaporated Milk.

[In thousands of pounds; i. e., 000 omitted.]

Stocks.	Mar. 1, 1922.		Feb. 1, 1922.[1]		Mar. 1, 1921.	
	Case goods.	Bulk goods.	Case goods.	Bulk goods.	Case goods.	Bulk goods
CONDENSED.						
Total stocks	21,662	4,822	24,400	7,384	34,263	9,934
Total unsold stocks	16,582	2,951	15,361	5,307	25,705	6,637
Total unfilled orders	29	13	.....	.....	630	.....
EVAPORATED.						
Total stocks	127,939	140	144,178	370	91,243	526
Total unsold stocks	89,737	125	109,455	359	46,060	490
Total unfilled orders	2,950	.....	240	.....	2,322	.....

Exports.	Feb., 1922.	Jan., 1922.	Feb., 1921.
Condensed milk	6,349	8,011	7,798
Evaporated milk	13,601	10,341	14,032
Total	19,950	18,352	21,830

[1] Revised figures include late reports.

Prices to Producers at Condenseries for 3.5% Milk.

[Per 100 pounds.]

Geographic section.	By manufacturers of case and bulk goods.		By manufacturers of bulk goods only.	
	Mar.	Feb.	Mar.	Feb.
New England	$1.67	$1.68	.....	.....
Middle Atlantic	1.79	1.88	$1.68	$1.73
South Atlantic	1.80	1.93	1.30	1.55
East North Central	1.46	1.50	1.64	1.78
West North Central	1.50	1.52	1.40	1.40
Western (North)	1.54	1.51	2.14	1.95
Western (South)	1.49	1.51	.....	.....
United States	1.50	1.53	1.66	1.75

Wholesale Prices of Condensed and Evaporated Milk.

[To domestic trade.]

Geographic section.	Sweetened condensed. Case of 14-oz. cans.		Unsweetened evaporated. Case of 16-oz. cans.	
	Feb.	Jan.	Feb.	Jan.
New England	$5.21	$5.68	$3.95	$4.25
Middle Atlantic	5.18	5.57	3.91	4.26
South Atlantic	5.27	5.77	3.97	4.39
East North Central	5.34	5.53	3.77	4.07
West North Central	5.25	5.73	3.80	4.17
South Central	5.49	5.97	4.03	4.33
Western (North)	5.50	5.83	4.03	4.39
Western (South)	5.55	5.83	4.03	4.47
United States	5.29	5.70	3.91	4.25

IMPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS AND DAIRY SUBSTITUTES DURING FEBRUARY, 1922.

[Source: Department of Commerce.]

Imported from—	Butter and butter substitutes.	Cheese and cheese substitutes.	Condensed milk and cream.	Casein.
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
Belgium	.....	11,204	.....	.....
Denmark	9,872	9,578	.....	.....
France	.....	243,103	.....	1,142
Italy	.....	536,549	.....	.....
Netherlands	1,273	156,364	4,697	.....
Norway	.....	11,075	.....	.....
Rumania	.....	10,188	.....	.....
Switzerland	.....	366,138	.....	.....
United Kingdom	26,432	2,577	.....	24,000
Canada	144,989	6,119	303	.....
Argentina	201,600	569,408	.....	1,463,682
Australia	36,000	.....	.....	.....
New Zealand	32,760	.....	.....	.....
All others	225	14,251	.....	.....
Total:				
Feb., 1922	453,151	1,936,554	5,000	1,488,824
Feb., 1921	1,896,938	713,324	1,600,135	909,706

Index to Volume 4 of The Market Reporter Now Available.

The index to volume 4 of The Market Reporter is now available for distribution and can be obtained upon request to the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. This index covers the period from July to December, 1921, inclusive.

Red clover seed production in 1919 amounted to 1,175,969 bus.

EXPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS, OLEOMARGARINE, AND EGGS, DURING FEBRUARY, 1922.

[Source: Department of Commerce.]

Destination.	Butter.	Oleomargarine.	Cheese. Cheddar.	Cheese. Other.	Eggs.	Condensed milk.	Evaporated milk.	Powdered milk.
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Dozen.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
Belgium	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,000	.....	48,000	.....
Esthonia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	110,000	.....	.....
France	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48,300	.....
Germany	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	757,664	2,750,176	87,250
Italy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,960
Latvia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,681,316	.....
Malta, Gozo, and Cyprus Islands	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,400	24,480	.....
Netherlands	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90,040	295,800	336,000
Poland and Danzig	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56,200	187,200	400
Russia in Europe	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,600	.....	.....
Switzerland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
Turkey in Europe	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	182,500	56,400	.....
Ukraine	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42,000	432,000	.....
United Kingdom	.....	.....	.....	250	450	354,100	880,825	28,700
Canada	2,849	63,790	.....	55,300	1,764,149	1,920	724	12,421
British Honduras	4,738	1,650	1,147	3,661	180	36,114	4,498	554
Honduras	11,089	.....	2,694	5,516	9,090	33,308	5,755	69
Panama	45,953	11,460	533	26,451	32,310	84,482	360,940	2,995
Mexico	68,728	4,606	95,801	39,250	133,577	122,408	191,579	3,611
Bermuda	14,738	2,680	317	363	8,860	22,994	15,231	.....
Barbados	12,700	.....	.....	30	.....	1,050	240	.....
Jamaica	10,467	3,500	915	19,942	360	21,000	8,810	.....
Trinidad and Tobago	34,800	1,500	.....	957	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other British West Indies	18,389	24,905	1,393	6,170	4,326	7,291	9,508	465
Cuba	70,184	300	7,770	151,546	627,890	2,574,166	42,051	10,650
Dominican Republic	24,109	4,650	3,095	8,369	.....	51,596	8,453	75
French West Indies	21,700	.....	.....	606	.....	960	.....	.....
Haiti	55,586	2,700	1,767	4,132	.....	2,450	.....	350
Bolivia	.....	.....	.....	450	.....	13,560	7,560	.....
Brazil	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	135,190	960	.....
Chile	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43,986	10,790	.....
British Guiana	32,152	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peru	32,913	.....	.....	626	30	1,240	730,286	11,390
Armenia and Kurdistan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,068	968	.....
Straits Settlements	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	107,500	.....
China	570	.....	.....	8,884	.....	302,500	119,956	.....
Chosen	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	10,800	.....
Java and Madura	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,650	215,439	.....
Hongkong	436	.....	.....	11,268	.....	282,056	56,720	.....
Japan	2,560	.....	.....	4,147	.....	332,160	12,454	.....
Philippine Islands	10,441	.....	.....	3,440	.....	412,215	139,690	150
British South Africa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	113,349	18,595	.....
Algeria and Tunis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37,300	.....
Portuguese East Africa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,836	3,888	.....
All other countries	25,191	3,925	6,052	22,300	332	96,126	76,249	7,811
Total: February, 1922	500,293	125,666	121,404	373,708	2,593,554	6,349,179	13,601,441	510,881
February, 1921	968,803	484,754	.....	[1]908,950	2,401,243	7,797,646	14,032,426	241,229

[1] Cheese not given separately in 1921.

FINAL REPORT OF DAIRY PRODUCTS AND OLEOMARGARINE MANUFACTURED DURING THE QUARTER ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1921.

[Thousands of pounds; i. e. 000 omitted.]

Manufactured products.	No. of factories reporting.	October.		November.		December.	
	1921	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920
Creamery butter	3,441	82,785	65,129	68,604	53,570	69,104	52,395
Whey butter (made from whey cream)	280	158	307	113	197	102	164
Renovated or process butter	9	389	477	387	359	439	499
American cheese:							
Whole milk	1,726	20,851	20,054	13,161	13,308	11,432	10,303
Part skim	14	66	150	15	118	93	136
Full skim	21	53	389	40	233	22	198
Swiss cheese, including block	252	2,287	1,372	851	563	420	268
Brick and Munster cheese	529	4,063	3,330	3,995	3,080	3,677	2,730
Limburger cheese	95	620	677	387	361	318	140
Cottage, pot and bakers' cheese	360	2,081	1,902	2,039	1,865	2,308	2,063
Cream and Neufchatel cheese	40	731	556	977	679	904	673
All Italian varieties of cheese	35	222	343	199	306	228	316
All other varieties of cheese	54	566	692	503	781	478	874
Sweetened condensed milk:							
Case goods—							
Skimmed	5	504	233	51	108	12	141
Unskimmed	60	14,409	6,031	15,292	5,590	14,438	9,627
Bulk goods—							
Skimmed	83	4,985	3,877	3,005	3,309	4,142	3,034
Unskimmed	42	1,874	1,120	773	650	585	428
Unsweetened evaporated milk:							
Case goods—							
Skimmed	3	169	215	75	400	98	47
Unskimmed	140	91,052	44,680	68,654	23,600	64,265	20,344
Bulk goods—							
Skimmed	128	3,427	4,907	2,682	3,508	3,132	3,347
Unskimmed	79	4,053	3,775	2,574	2,328	2,830	2,204
Evaporated, part or full skimmed milk, modified with foreign fat:							
Case goods	12	2,484	1,019	3,299	1,016	2,977	1,647
Bulk goods	4	58	233	43	81	43	69
Sterilized milk (canned same as condensed)	5	307	413	496	671	205	1,077
Condensed or evaporated buttermilk	27	2,040	2,397	2,311	1,977	2,405	2,030
Dried or powdered buttermilk	24	582	412	451	393	569	324
Powdered whole milk	16	576	98	346	89	167	143
Powdered skimmed milk	50	3,647	2,201	3,049	1,990	2,932	1,806
Dried casein (skim milk)	74	329	881	291	920	304	912
Malted milk	7	1,038	1,756	1,046	1,785	1,155	1,506
Milk sugar (crude)	9	145	425	152	404	135	422
Ice cream of all kinds (gallons)	2,482	7,417	9,823	5,277	5,391	4,525	4,774
Oleomargarine (uncolored):							
Animal and vegetable oil	55	7,658	13,183	9,557	12,603	9,909	11,322
Exclusively vegetable oil	69	9,842	16,642	8,379	16,043	7,995	13,179
Exclusively animal oil	4	.....	251	.....	242	.....	162
Oleomargarine (colored):							
Animal and vegetable oil	35	503	725	527	712	525	655
Exclusively vegetable oil	35	170	641	162	597	125	388
Exclusively animal oil	3	.....	8	.....	9	.....	12

NOTE.—The above statistics are based upon replies to inquiries sent to all manufacturers of dairy products in the United States in so far as it has been possible to secure a complete list.

New Publications Issued.

The following publications were issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture during the week ending Mar. 28, 1922. A copy of any of them, except those otherwise noted, may be obtained free upon application to the Chief of the Division of Publications, U. S. Department of Agriculture, as long as the department's supply lasts.

After the department's supply is exhausted, publications can be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Purchase order and remittance should be addressed to the Superintendent of Documents direct and not to the Department of Agriculture.

Screw-Worms and Other Maggots Affecting Animals. By F. C. Bishopp, Entomologist, and J. D. Mitchell and D. C. Parman, Entomological Assistants, Investigations of Insects Affecting the Health of Animals. Pp. 20, figs. 8. Contribution from the Bureau of Entomology. Revised, 1922. (Farmers' Bulletin 857.)

Beekeeping in the Clover Region. By E. F. Phillips, Apiculturist in Charge, and George S. Demuth, Apicultural Assistant, Bee-Culture Investigations. Pp. 27, figs. 7. Contribution from the Bureau of Entomology. February, 1922. (Farmers' Bulletin 1215.)

Beekeeping in the Buckwheat Region. By E. F. Phillips, Apiculturist in Charge, and George S. Demuth, Apicultural Assistant, Bee-Culture Investigations. Pp. 26, figs. 7. Contribution from the Bureau of Entomology, 1922. (Farmers' Bulletin 1216.)

Beekeeping in the Tulip-Tree Region. By E. F. Phillips, Apiculturist, and George S. Demuth, Apicultural Assistant, Bee-Culture Investigations. Pp. 25, figs. 6. Contribution from the Bureau of Entomology January, 1922. (Farmers' Bulletin 1222.)

Gullies: How to Control and Reclaim Them. By C. E. Ramser, Senior Drainage Engineer, Division of Drainage Investigations. Pp. 44, figs. 35. Contribution from the Bureau of Public Roads. February, 1922. (Farmers' Bulletin 1234.)

Sawflies Injurious to Rose Foliage. By William Middleton, Scientific Assistant, Forest Insect Investigations. Pp. 14, figs. 7. Contribution from the Bureau of Entomology. February, 1922. (Farmers' Bulletin 1252.)

Seed Peas for the Canner. By D. N. Shoemaker, Horticulturist, Office of Horticultural and Pomological Investigations. Pp. 16, figs. 4. Contribution from the Bureau of Plant Industry. February, 1922. (Farmers' Bulletin 1253.)

This bulletin describes the requirements of a canning pea, the damage resulting from the use of spurious and unreliable seed when growing peas for the canner, and suggests proper method of securing reliable seed.

Pecan Rosette. Its Histology, Cytology, and Relation to Other Chlorotic Diseases. By Frederick V. Rand, Pathologist, Laboratory of Plant Pathology. Pp. 42, pls. 12. Contribution from the Bureau of Plant Industry. Mar. 20, 1922. (Department Bulletin 1038.) Price, 25¢.

Inventory of Seeds and Plants Imported by the Office of Foreign Seed and Plant Introduction during the period from April 1 to June 30, 1917. Pp. 100, pls. 10. Contribution from the Bureau of Plant Industry. Mar. 15, 1922. (Inventory No. 51: Nos. 4446 to 44934.) Price, 20¢.

Service and Regulatory Announcements. Bureau of Chemistry. Supplement 130. Notices of Judgments 9951-10000. Pp. 681-716. Mar. 21, 1922. Price, 5¢.

Approximately 4,750,000 tons of wheat feeds are annually produced by flour mills in the United States. It would require 237,500 twenty-ton cars, or a train about 1,800 miles long, to transport this material.

MILK POWDER REPORT FOR MARCH.

Manufacturers' Stocks of Powdered Milk.

	Whole milk powder.		Skimmed milk powder.	
	Case goods.	Barreled goods.	Case goods.	Barreled goods.
Total stocks,[1] Mar. 1:	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
1922	197,903	586,863	203,978	7,675,497
1921	202,224	465,533	195,276	16,729,213
Unsold stocks,[2] Mar. 1:				
1922	197,903	394,543	203,978	6,063,566
1921	202,224	179,533	145,276	15,105,713

[1] Total stocks include all stocks held by manufacturers reporting.
[2] Unsold stocks include that portion of total stocks not covered by current sales or future delivery contracts.

Wholesale Prices of Skimmed Milk Powder During February, 1922.

[Cents per pound.]

Geographic section.	Case goods.[1]		Barreled goods.	
	Range.[2]	Bulk of sales, fresh goods.[3]	Range.[2]	Bulk of sales, fresh goods.[3]
New England	23 -33	23 -33	6½-12	7 -12
Middle Atlantic	23 -33	23 -33	5¾-12	5¾-12
South Atlantic	23 -36	23 -36	7½-12	7½-12
East North Central	23 -33	23 -33	5¾-12	5¾-12
West North Central	23 -33	23 -33	4 -12	4 -12
South Central	23 -36	23 -36	7½-12	7½-12
Northwestern	23 -38	23 -38	6 -12	6-12
Southwestern	20½-38	20½-38	7½-12	7½-12

[1] Prices reported per pound for case goods apply to skimmed milk powder packed in 1-pound cans.
[2] Includes the highest and lowest prices reported.
[3] Includes the highest and lowest "Bulk of sales" prices reported by different firms.

Prices of other powdered milk products ranged as follows: Whole milk powder, 31¢-65¢ per lb. for case goods and 21¢-35¢ for goods packed in barrels; dried buttermilk, 9½¢-12¢ per lb. for case goods and 3½¢-11½¢ per lb. for goods packed in barrels.

Skimmed milk powder for export trade was reported sold at 10¢ per lb. f. a. s. Atlantic seaboard and 8¢ per lb. f. a. s. Pacific seaboard.

Exports of Powdered Milk during February, 1922.

Destination.	Pounds.	Destination.	Pounds.
Germany	87,250	Colombia	656
Netherlands	336,000	Ecuador	628
Poland and Danzig	400	Peru	11,390
United Kingdom	28,700	Venezuela	4,400
Canada	12,421	Philippine Islands	150
Newfoundland and Labrador	1,000	Other countries	10,630
Panama	2,995	Total, Feb., 1922	510,881
Mexico	3,611	Total, Feb., 1921	211,229
Cuba	10,650	Jan.-Feb., 1922	1,215,468
		Jan.-Feb., 1921	764,256

Idaho May Ship 500 Cars of Iceburg Lettuce this Season.

Around 500 cars of Iceburg lettuce are expected to be shipped from Idaho this season, according to local estimates. Last year shipments were 175 cars. The marketing season will probably begin the latter part of September and continue until the 1st of November.

Production of lettuce in Idaho has expanded rapidly since the first commercial crop was raised in 1919. In 1920 the production was limited to the Caldwell potato district. In 1921 the area was extended to include a small acreage near Twin Falls. This year an active campaign has been conducted to extend the acreage throughout the entire southern part of the State, or, roughly speaking, into all of the potato-producing districts.

Fruits and Vegetables

ONION PRICES REACH HIGHEST LEVELS FOR SEVERAL SEASONS

Most of Other Leading Lines Hold Steady to Firm During Week—Car-lot Movement Falls Off.

Onion prices, during the week ending Mar. 28, reached the highest levels that have been known for several seasons. Potatoes were fairly steady under continued liberal shipments. Cabbage markets strengthened for Texas stock but other varieties sold at somewhat weaker prices. Apple markets were steady to firm and supplies were liberal. Celery registered some gains in producing sections.

Total shipments of 11 leading lines for the week ending Mar. 26 were 8,669 cars, compared with 9,092 cars the preceding week. This total is about 1,500 cars heavier than for the corresponding week last year. Shipments of potatoes, onions, lettuce, celery, and boxed apples decreased in volume. Several of the other leading lines showed increases in the car-lot movement.

ONION PRICES SOAR.

Onions.—Onion shipments have fallen off until the movement is little more than one-fourth as heavy as at this time a year ago. Only 77 cars moved, compared with 126 last week. In addition, about 50 carloads were imported at New York from Argentina and Egypt. Supplies were limited in all markets and prices jumped $2.50–$3.50 per sack of 100 lbs. in leading eastern cities. Yellow Globes ranged $10–$12, reaching the high point in New York and Boston. Middle-western markets were supplied by California and other far-western stock at $9.50–$10 for Australian Browns and red varieties. Argentine Valencias in 95-lb. crates brought $9.50–$10 in New York. Mexican Crystal White Wax stock sold at $3–$4 per standard crate in Philadelphia and Chicago. Repacked stock in Minneapolis ruled $8.50 per 100-lb. sack. These are the highest March prices on record. In the spring of 1917 present ranges were reached in April.

Potatoes.—The movement of potatoes, although about 600 cars less than the week before, was heavy, and the volume of shipments was 50% greater than for the same week a year ago. The week's supply totaled 4,362 cars. Florida shipped 68 cars of new stock.

Prices were steady in consuming markets and firm in most producing sections. Eastern and northern sacked Round Whites ranged $1.85–$2.15 per 100 lbs. in city wholesale markets. Carlot sales in Chicago advanced 5¢–10¢, closing at $1.60–$1.75. Sacked Round Whites closed firm at $1.71–$1.78 f. o. b. western New York points; Northern stock at $1.30–$1.45 f. o. b. north central points. Maine Green Mountains, in bulk, closed steady at $1.16–$1.26 f. o. b.

Cabbage.—Cabbage continued to move in steady volume. Shipments of early stock exceeded those of the preceding week by 65 cars. Only 46 cars of old stock moved of which 38 cars were from New York. The total movement of early cabbage for the season to date is 5,481 cars compared with 2,973 last season to the same date. Markets were stronger for Texas stock but prices for Florida supplies declined slightly in some consuming centers. Texas Early Flat type advanced $5–$10 in eastern cities to $40–$50 per ton bulk and was $5 higher in St. Louis at $35. In Chicago 100-pound crates held firm at $2. Florida Wakefield stock was steady in New York and Philadelphia at $1.25–$1.50 per 1½ bu. hamper but weakened in other markets to $1–$1.35.

Apples.—Shipments of apples averaged about 100 cars a day during the week. Barreled apples exceeded the boxed movement by about 100 cars. Shipments from all sections to date are about 20,000 cars less than for the same time a year ago. Maine has shipped 3,902 cars compared with 408 last year and is the only barrel-shipping State which has exceeded last year's shipments. Markets were generally steady. New York Baldwins A–2½ of good color were steady at $7.50–$8.50 per bbl. in leading markets. Northwestern Extra Fancy boxed Winesaps were firm at $3–$4.

LIBERAL SWEET POTATO SHIPMENTS.

Sweet potatoes.—The carlot movement of sweet potatoes was 335 cars, an increase of 51 over the week before. The season's movement of 16,529 cars is 165 cars heavier than at this time last year. Tennessee has already shipped 300 cars more than during the entire shipping season a year ago. Supplies were liberal in consuming centers and markets were steady to firm.

Celery.—Liberal supplies of celery found good demand in consuming centers and markets held firm. Florida Golden Self-blanching in 10-inch crates of 4–6 doz. stalks, showed slight gains in some markets, with a general range of $3–$3.50 reaching $3.75 in Kansas City. In producing sections prices advanced 50¢–75¢, ruling $2.75 at the close. Shipments were 344 cars, of which 19 cars were from California.

OTHER FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Florida *strawberries*, various varieties, were slightly weaker in city wholesale markets at 45¢–60¢ per qt. Louisiana Klondikes in 24-pint crates were firm in Chicago at $5 and ranged $4.50–$4.75 f. o. b. shipping points. A year ago they sold at $2.75–$3 f. o. b. Shipments were only 54 cars, compared with 236 for the same week last year. South Carolina *asparagus* was steady at $5–$10 per crate in Boston, $5–$11 in Philadelphia. California stock closed weaker in Chicago at $10–$12 per crate. Florida *string beans* in bushel hampers were firm in New York at $4–$4.50 and ranged $3–$3.50 in other markets. Texas *beets* were steady at $1.75–$2 per bu. in New York and Chicago.

California *cauliflower* shipments increased to 357 cars from 199 the week before. Markets were slightly weaker at $2.50–$3.25 per crate. Florida *cucumbers* were slow and dull in Chicago at $5.50–$7 per crate and ranged $7.50–$12 in eastern markets. Florida *eggplants* were steady in New York and Philadelphia at $2.75–$3.50. California *lettuce* advanced to $6–$7 per crate in leading city markets. Florida stock was firm at $3–$5 in eastern cities. Florida *peas* in bushel baskets were steady in New York at $8–$8.50.

PRICES OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.
F. o. b. Shipping Points.

	This season.		One year ago.
	Mar. 27.	Mar. 20.	
POTATOES (100 lbs.).			
Rochester, N. Y.	$1.71–1.78	$1.71	.....
Presque Isle, Me.	[1] 1.16–1.26	[1] 1.21	[1] $0.90
Grand Rapids, Mich.	1.37–1.45	1.42–1.46	.....
Minneapolis, Minn.	1.30–1.40	1.20–1.30	.90– .95
Waupaca, Wis.	1.35–1.43	.....	.90
Greeley, Colo.	[2] .80	[2] .80	.....
CABBAGE (tons).			
San Benito, Tex.	10.00-12.00	10.00	.....
CELERY (crate).			
Sanford, Fla.	2.75	2.00–2.25	1.60–1.65
STRAWBERRIES (crate).			
Hammond, La.	4.50–4.75	.....	2.75–3.00

[1] Bulk per 100 lbs. [2] Wagonloads, cash to growers.

PRICES OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.
Jobbing Range.

POTATOES, Eastern and Northern sacked Round Whites—per 100 lbs.

Markets.	Carloads received.[1]	This season. Mar. 27	This season. Mar. 20.	One year ago.
New York	324	$2.00–2.10	$2.05–2.15	$1.35–1.45
Boston	155	1.75–1.85	1.75–1.85	1.25–1.40
Philadelphia	89	2.00	1.90–2.00	[2] .90–1.10
Baltimore	45	2.10–2.15	2.10–2.15	1.30–1.35
Pittsburgh	133	2.05	2.00–2.05	1.40
Cincinnati	73	1.85–1.90	1.85–1.90	1.25
Chicago	327	[3] 1.60–1.75	[3] 1.50–1.70	[3] 1.00–1.20
St. Louis	95	[4] 1.75–1.85	[4] 1.65–1.75	1.40
Kansas City	212	[4] 1.80	[4] 1.85	1.25

SWEET POTATOES, New Jersey and Delaware Yellow Varieties—bushel hampers.

New York	8	$2.00–2.25	$2.00–2.25	$2.25–2.75
Boston	9	2.00–2.25	2.00–2.25	2.50
Philadelphia	8	1.65–1.80	1.65	1.90–2.00
Baltimore	12	1.75	1.65–1.75	.....
Pittsburgh	19	1.75–2.00	1.75–2.00	2.25
Cincinnati	8	[5] 1.20–1.25	[5] 1.00–1.15	[5] 2.10
Chicago	22	[5] 1.25–1.30	[5] 1.25–1.35	[5] 1.75–1.90
St. Louis	6	[5] 1.15–1.25	[5] 1.15	[5] 1.90–2.00
Kansas City	8	[5] 1.15–1.25	[5] 1.15	[5] 1.60

CABBAGE, Florida Pointed type—1½-bu. hamper.

New York	91	$1.25–1.50	$1.25–1.50	$1.25– 1.50
Boston	60	1.25–1.35	1.62–1.75	[6] 3.00– 3.50
Philadelphia	68	1.25–1.50	1.25–1.50	1.75
Baltimore	50	1.25–1.50	1.50–1.65	1.50– 1.60
Pittsburgh	36	1.25–1.35	[7] 1.75–2.00	[8] 30.00–35.00
Cincinnati	16	1.25–1.35	1.00	[8] 40.00–45.00
Chicago	47	1.00–1.15	[7] 1.50–2.00	[8] 38.00–40.00
St. Louis	54	[8] 35.00	[8] 30.00	[8] 42.50–50.00
Kansas City	16	[7] 1.50–1.75	[7] 1.50	[7] 2.00– 2.25

ONIONS, Eastern and Middle Western Yellows—per 100-lb. sack.

New York	79	$11.50–12.00	$8.25–8.50	$0.50–0.60
Boston	12	11.00–12.00	8.50	.50– .75
Philadelphia	9	11.50	8.75–9.00	.40– .75
Baltimore	8	11.00	9.25–9.50	1.00
Pittsburgh	22	11.00	8.00–8.25	.75– .85
Cincinnati	3	[9] 8.50	8.50	.50– .75
Chicago	50	[9] 10.00	[9] 8.00–8.50	.75– .90
St. Louis	6	[10] 8.00–9.00	[10] 8.00–8.25	[10] .50– .75
Kansas City	7	8.50–9.00	8.00	[10] .50

APPLES, New York Baldwins, A 2½ inches—Barrels.

New York	72	$7.50–7.75	$7.25–7.50	$5.00–5.75
Boston	20	7.75–8.50	8.00–8.50	4.50–5.00
Philadelphia	23	8.00	7.50–8.00	5.00–5.75
Baltimore	8	7.00	7.00–7.50	5.25–5.50
Pittsburgh	40	7.50–8.00	7.25–8.00	5.00–5.25
Cincinnati	18	8.25	7.25–7.50	6.00
Chicago	11	7.50–8.00	8.00–8.50	5.50–5.75
St. Louis	3	7.50	.....	5.50

APPLES, Northwestern Extra Fancy Winesaps—Boxes.

New York	115	$3.50–4.00	$3.50–4.00	$3.50–5.00
Boston	18	3.50–4.00	.....	3.00–4.50
Philadelphia	37	3.00–3.50	3.00–3.25	2.75–3.25
Baltimore	12	3.25–3.50	.....	.....
Pittsburgh	10	2.75–3.25	3.00–3.25	2.50–3.50
Cincinnati	10	.....	.....	.....
Chicago	25	3.00–3.50	3.00–3.50	2.75–4.00
St. Louis	18	.....	.....	.....
Kansas City	8	3.50–3.75	3.50–3.75	3.50–4.00

CELERY, Florida Golden Self-Blanching—10-inch crates.

New York	80	$3.25–3.50	$2.50–2.75	$2.75–3.00
Boston	8	3.25	3.00	2.50–2.75
Philadelphia	31	3.00–3.25	2.75–3.25	2.00–2.25
Baltimore	22	3.00–3.25	3.00–3.25	2.25–2.50
Pittsburgh	20	3.25–3.50	3.00–3.50	2.75–2.85
Cincinnati	7	3.50	2.40–2.75	2.65–2.85
Chicago	29	3.00–3.50	2.75–3.00	2.50–2.75
St. Louis	9	3.50	3.25	3.00
Kansas City	7	3.75	3.75	[11] 6.00–6.50

STRAWBERRIES, Florida Klondikes and Missionarys—per quart.

New York	14	$0.55–0.60	$0.45–0.50	[12] $0.32–0.35
Boston	6	.40– .55	.50– .55	[12] .40
Philadelphia	2	.45– .55	.....	[12] .27– .35
Baltimore	....	.40– .50	.....	.40
Pittsburgh	....	[13] 5.75–6.00	.....	[13] 3.75–4.00
Cincinnati	....	.45– .50	.45– .50	.....
Chicago	5	.50	.45– .65	[13] 3.50
St. Louis	....	.55– .60	.60– .70	[13] 3.75–4.00

[1] Week ending Mar. 27.
[2] Bulk per 100 lbs.
[3] Car-lot sales.
[4] Minn. Red River Ohios.
[5] Tenn. Nancy Halls.
[6] Barrels.
[7] 100 lbs.
[8] Texas bulk ton.
[9] California Australian Browns.
[10] Red varieties.
[11] Calif. stock (crates).
[12] La. Klondikes.
[13] La. Klondikes, 24 pt. crates.

SPINACH SHIPMENTS INCREASE.

(Concluded from front page.)

the time the Virginia movement mounts to its highest. Last year only 375 cars of spinach came from Texas after February, whereas more than 2,000 carloads came from the Norfolk district during March and April Maryland also ships considerable quantities of spinach in the spring.

During the last two seasons, the movement from southern California has greatly decreased, probably as a result of the comparatively low prices and the high cost of transportation. To the end of February, only 40 carloads were reported from California compared with 321 cars in the 1919–20 season and 145 last season.

Arizona seems to have abandoned entirely the growing of this crop on a commercial scale. However, the trend of development is upward in the three leading spinach-producing States—Virginia, Texas and Maryland. Although Missouri reported 259 carloads last season, there does not seem to have been much movement in carlots the present season. Some shipments have probably gone to consuming markets as mixed cars (spinach and other vegetables combined).

A study of jobbing prices of spinach in important consuming centers reveals rapid fluctuations between weekly price ranges, and sometimes even within the period of a week. It is evident that the quality and condition of this vegetable greatly influence its selling price. An oversupplied market or large receipts from a competing section naturally force the price down. During the early months of 1922 Virginia spinach was in relatively light supply in the markets. This gave Texas stock an advantage and consequently the early 1922 price of Texas spinach has been 50¢ higher than the price in January and February, 1921, ranging $1.25–$2 per bushel hamper. The general supply of Texas spinach was nearly twice as heavy last season as this season, a factor which tends to explain the lower price ranges of 1920–21.

In January, 1922, Virginia spinach sold in eastern cities at $2–$5 per bbl., according to quality, condition, and the local demand. With increasing supplies from the Norfolk section this jobbing range usually becomes much lower. Prices of Maryland spinach during the closing months of 1921 ranged 90¢–$1.35 per bu. in New York and Pittsburgh, almost the same as Texas stock. The St. Louis section of Missouri produces and distributes quite a lot of spinach. Last November and December this Missouri stock sold in a jobbing way on the Chicago market at 75¢–$1 per bu. As home-grown stock, however, it brought only 15¢–30¢ on the St. Louis market.

Table 1.—Carlot Shipments of Spinach, 1918–1921.

States.	Season of—			To Feb. 25—	
	1918–19	1919–20	1920–21	1922	1921
	Cars.	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*
Arizona	9	1	.....	.....	.....
California	283	321	145	40	137
Illinois	14	.....	1	.....	1
Louisiana	.....	.....	6	6	6
Maryland	1	215	346	148	101
Missouri	195	3	259	.....	132
New Jersey	.....	3	18	82	16
New Mexico	.....	.....	4	.....	3
New York	.....	15	1	5	.....
North Carolina	.....	1	2	2	.....
Pennsylvania	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina	.....	.....	1	29	1
Texas	979	934	1,459	757	1,082
Virginia	1,431	902	2,444	760	386
Washington	1	.....	19	2	.....
Total	2,913	2,396	4,705	1,831	1,865

Northwestern Potato Producing States Gaining in Prominence.

The increasing prominence of the northwestern potato region is illustrated in the case of North Dakota which by Mar. 18 had shipped nearly six times as many carloads as last season to corresponding date. The State ranks eighth among potato shipping sections this season.

A group of eight of the newer commercial potato growing States—Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Colorado, Utah, Montana, North and South Dakota—show gains of 18,422 cars compared with the same period last season. This gain is equal to three-fourths of the easons' total gain of potato shipments from all sections.

Potato Stocks on March 1 Large in Leading Potato Shipping States.

A report of potato stocks on hand Mar. 1, first issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture about the middle of March, showed 90,946,000 bus. on hand in 15 leading potato States, an amount equal to about 36% of the production of those States. The States in question are Maine, New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Montana, Colorado, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, and California.

Growers held 81% of these stocks of potatoes and dealers 19%. The growers were expected to move 30,935,000 bus. from farms and to retain on the farms 42,556,000 bus.

Maine was expected to ship 5,954,000 bus. or 8,490 cars; New York had 8,148,000 bus. available for marketing in various ways; and Michigan had 8,289,000 bus., including 3,464 cars in dealers' hands.

Wisconsin was reported to have 4,450,000 bus. or 6,500 cars. Minnesota, according to the report, probably would ship at least 2,000 or 3,000 cars. The surplus in the Dakotas was mostly sold early in the season although North Dakota especially is still on the active shipping list. Nebraska reported 275 cars of commercial stock, Montana 500, Colorado 3,500, Idaho 3,000, Washington 1,000, and California 1,500. Many of these estimates were conditional and dependent upon prices and the extent of damage which the stock had suffered from various causes.

Estimates obtained by market reporters of the U. S. Department of Agriculture indicated that the potato holdings on Mar. 1 were lighter than usual at this season in Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Columbus, and heavier in Boston, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Omaha, and Kansas City. About the usual supply was reported in the other important consuming centers.

Colorado's Lettuce Acreage Expanding.

Colorado's production of late "Mountain lettuce" is assuming large proportions. About 5,000 acres will be planted this season, according to a State report which gives the acreage of preceding seasons as 1,400 in 1921 and 300 in 1920.

Table 2.—JOBBING PRICE RANGES OF TEXAS SPINACH IN LEADING MARKETS, 1920–1922.

[Prices are per bushel hamper.]

Season by months.	Boston.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Pittsburgh.	Cleveland.	Chicago.
1920–21:						
January	$1.13–$1.63	$0.63–$1.38	$0.83–$1.38	$1.13–$1.58	$1.00–$1.75	$0.88–$1.25
February	1.13– 1.53	1.20– 1.47	.94– 1.56	.89– 1.29	.90– 1.38	.73– 1.13
March	1.35– 2.30	1.30– 1.94	1.22– 2.30	1.23– 1.50	1.20– 1.44	1.03– 1.38
April	2.00– 3.25	.88– 2.06	1.50– 1.88	1.16– 1.39	1.23– 1.63	1.30– 1.80
1921–22:						
December	.50– 1.00	.60– 1.00	.....	1.30– 1.45	1.20– 1.48	.....
January	1.63– 1.80	1.05– 1.75	1.38– 2.13	1.30– 2.00	1.30– 2.00	1.16– 1.50
February	1.75– 2.03	1.56– 2.00	1.40– 1.94	1.56– 1.94	1.74– 1.93	1.29– 1.54

Table 3.—WEEKLY JOBBING PRICE RANGES OF VIRGINIA, MARYLAND, AND MISSOURI SPINACH, SEASON OF 1921–22.

Week ending—	Virginia spinach, per barrel.		Maryland spinach, per bushel.		Missouri spinach, per bushel.		
	New York.	Philadelphia.	New York.	Pittsburgh.	Cleveland.	Chicago.	St. Louis.
Oct. 22	.....	.....	$0.50–1.50	$1.25–1.50	.....	.....	$0.20–0.30
29	.....	.....	1.25–1.38	1.00–1.25	.....	.....	.15– .25
Nov. 5	.....	.....	1.13–1.50	1.25–1.50	.....	$0.75–0.85	.15– .20
12	.....	.....	1.13–1.38	1.00–1.50	.....	.75–1.00	.25
19	.....	.....	.60–1.38	.75–1.25	.....	.65– .90	.....
26	.....	.....	1.00–1.38	.75–1.10	$1.15–1.25	.75– .85	.25– .30
Dec. 3	.....	$1.00	.90–1.25	.90–1.35	.75–1.00	.50– .75	.....
10	$2.50–3.25	1.50–2.50	.....	1.00–1.35	.75–1.10	1.00–1.10	.....
17	.....	1.25–2.00	.75– .90	.....	.90–1.35	.75–1.00	.....
24	.....	2.25–2.50	.....	.....	.....	1.00–1.10	.....
31	2.25–3.75	1.50–3.00	.....	.....	.....	1.00–1.25	.....
Jan. 7	2.75–5.00	3.00–5.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	1.75–3.00	2.00–3.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	2.00–4.00	1.75–2.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

CARLOAD SHIPMENTS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Commodity.	Week ending Mar. 25.	Same week last season.	Previous week this season.	This season to Mar. 25.	Last season to Mar. 25.	Total last season.
Apples:						
Box areas.	242	396	289	53,981	33,896	36,278
Bbl. areas.	349	721	331	29,518	69,934	72,836
Cabbage:						
1921 season	46	59	114	30,778	33,019	33,124
1922 season	719	634	654	[1] 5,481	[1] 2,973	[1] 30,778
Cauliflower	359	61	199	3,702	3,765	3,823
Celery:						
1921 season	19	6	11	11,457	10,352	10,374
1922 season (Fla.)	325	335	341	[1] 2,889	[1] 2,830	[1] 4,175
Lettuce	443	552	481	8,693	9,054	18,295
Onions	77	254	126	20,558	27,490	28,216
Potatoes:						
Sweet	335	306	284	16,529	16,364	17,930
White, 1921	4,362	2,865	5,004	196,706	170,860	197,685
White, 1922 (Fla.)	63	5	19	[1] 93	[1] 5	[1] 2,342
Spinach	273	326	261	2,695	2,895	4,705
Strawberries	64	236	44	257	488	10,479
Tomatoes (Fla.)	662	288	594	2,599	1,035	5,778
Vegetables, mixed	336	345	337	3,436	3,660	15,273
Total	8,669	7,392	9,092	380,949	382,812	451,796

[1] Not included in totals.

Grain

BOTH FUTURE AND CASH GRAINS DECLINE SHARPLY DURING WEEK

May Wheat Closes at Lowest Point Since Early in February—Foreign Markets Weak and Lower.

The grain futures market was very weak during the week ending Mar. 25. May wheat declined 8½¢ and closed at $1.30¾, the lowest point reached since Feb. 7. July wheat declined 5¢ and closed at $1.16. Considerable liquidation was reported which was credited to eastern interests but there was also some short covering and buying by commission houses. A good amount of May wheat in Chicago is said to be held by exporters and it is a matter of considerable interest as to whether they will want delivery as they did last year. It is also claimed that the new business is being placed principally in the July future.

FOREIGN MARKETS UNSETTLED.

Foreign markets were weak and lower. It was estimated that about one-third of the wheat and flour on ocean passage was on consignment, and the trade is considerably interested in the effect that the arrival and sale of this wheat will have upon European markets. A cargo of Australian wheat sold to India was resold to the United Kingdom during the week.

Weather conditions in the Southwest continue favorable but it is still too early to determine the extent of damage caused by the drought.

Corn futures were lower with wheat. May corn closed at 58¢, which was 4¢ below the close on Mar. 18. July corn declined 3½¢ and closed at 61¼¢.

There was little activity in the cash wheat markets during the week and a lack of demand from all sources caused a pronounced weakness. Receipts were light. Only 88 cars were received at Chicago, compared with 108 for the previous week and 256 for the corresponding week in 1921. Prices followed the futures closely and were about 8¢ lower than at the close of the previous week.

Receipts at Kansas City were 551 cars, or 4 more than for the week ending Mar. 18. Although offerings were comparatively light, they were in excess of the demand. A good amount of wheat, it is estimated, remains in country elevators, but the movement from the farms was delayed by bad country roads.

Stocks of wheat in Kansas City elevators have been reduced to about 9,000,000 bus. A considerable amount was ordered out of store during the week, but it was said that this was principally of the better quality, so that the poorer grades are being left in the elevators.

No wheat was reported sold out of Kansas City for export during the week although sales were reported at the Gulf ports for spot loading at about 6¢ a bu. over the Chicago May option. No. 2 Hard Winter sold at around 4¢ over the May option and No. 3 at 3¢–4¢ under the May. Cash prices for Dark Hard Winter were about 2¢ below the quotations of Mar. 18, but the sales reported of Nos. 1 and 2 Hard Winter did not follow the decline in futures and were at practically the same prices as those prevailing at the close of the previous week.

Winter wheat prices at Cincinnati declined about 5¢ during the week and the demand was limited to the local trade as Toledo and St. Louis were offering wheat to the Southeast and South at lower prices. Offerings of cash grain were comparatively small at New York which held prices to a smaller decline than that of the future market, and restricted the volume of trading. Millers bought moderately because of the higher premiums.

CORN MARKETS ALSO LOWER.

Corn markets were also weak and in some instances they were relatively weaker than the wheat markets. Receipts were light compared with those of a short time ago. Seven hundred and twenty-eight cars were received at Chicago, 234 at Kansas City, and 75 at Cincinnati. Cash corn declined about 3¢ at Chicago and Kansas City. The visible supply increased about 1,250,000 bus. and both domestic and export demands were light. Additional declines in hog prices had a depressing effect upon the corn market but lack of pressure of country offerings counteracted this to some extent.

The oat market situation was practically the same as that of corn with the exception that the price range was very narrow amounting to only about 1¢ per bus.

Rye declined 4¢ per bu. at Kansas City and about 6¢ at New York. There was very little export demand.

The visible supply of wheat decreased 1,077,000 bu. during the week to 37,102,000 bus. Wheat and flour on ocean passage was estimated at 66,896,000. Stocks of wheat in store at Fort William and Port Arthur on Mar. 24 were 28,481,000 bus. compared with 27,242,276 bus. Mar. 17. Australian clearances were about 1,500,000 bus. compared with about 4,500,000 bus. for the previous week.

The visible supply of corn was increased to 48,996,000 bus. Exports of corn inspected out under American grades were smaller than for the previous week, but exports of wheat were larger. The amounts in bushels are shown in the accompanying table.

The Canadian visible supply of wheat was reported as 56,475,620 bus.

GRAIN EXPORTS.

Wheat inspected out under American grades only. Flour not included.

[Thousands of bushels; i. e., 000 omitted.]

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
Week ending Mar. 25, 1922:					
Atlantic ports [1]	805	2,180	773	234	224
Gulf ports [2]	828	1,250	22	.....	16
Pacific ports [3]	439	.....	.....	306	.....
Total	2,072	3,430	795	540	240
Previous week	1,844	3,751	460	232	112
Corresponding week last year	4.093	2,633	3	277	127
Total July 1, 1921, to Mar. 25, 1922	164,403	70,340	2,635	19,868	8,719
Corresponding period last year	206,544	24,380	2,567	17,715	29,619

[1] Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Portland, Me., and Newport News.
[2] New Orleans, Galveston, Texas City and Port Arthur, Tex.
[3] Seattle, Tacoma, Astoria, Portland, Oreg., and San Francisco.

Winter Wheat Area in Rumania Estimated.

The area sown to winter wheat in Rumania for 1921–22 is estimated at 1,725,000 acres compared with 1,675,000 acres for 1920–21 and 2,182,000 acres for the prewar average. This comprises nearly half of the total winter wheat area of Rumania, which is estimated at 3,598,000 acres for 1921–22 and 4,647,000 acres for last year.

GRAIN PRICES.

Daily Average of Cash Sales at Certain Markets. Week Ending Friday, Mar. 24, 1922.

[Cents per bushel.]

	Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thr.	Fri.
WHEAT.						
CHICAGO.						
Hard Winter..No. 2	.....	135½	.....	.....	131½	131¾
Yel. Hrd. Win. No. 2	136½	135	.....	.....	130	.....
Red Winter....No. 2	.....	.....	.....	130	.....	.....
MINNEAPOLIS.						
Dark Nor. Spg. No. 1	165	161⅜	162⅜	165⅝	152¾	161¾
No. 2	159¾	162¼	158⅞	156⅜	160¼	160½
No. 3	152¾	154¼	150¼	152½	152⅝	150⅛
No. 4	146¾	149⅛	146⅞	144	144⅞	143
Northern Spg..No. 1	156¼	155⅜	152¾	154⅛	.....	149
No. 3	.....	151¼	153	.....	141	.....
KANSAS CITY.						
Drk. Hrd. Win. No. 1	136	.....	146	153½	.....	147
No. 2	.....	150¾	152⅝	154	.....	142
No. 3	150⅝	149½	147	147½	146	.....
No. 4	139	.....	144	.....	.....	142
Hard Winter..No. 1	140⅜	143¾	128¾	148	124	133
No. 2	136¾	139⅞	142¾	140	129⅜	132⅞
No. 3	131¾	139¼	135⅝	136½	.....	132
No. 4	131	147	.....	125	.....	124¾
Red Winter...No. 3	.....	132	130	.....	130	.....
No. 4	125	125	125	.....	.....	125
OMAHA.						
Drk. Hrd. Wir. No. 2	136½	138½	.....	136½	.....	.....
Hard Winter..No. 1	.....	135	130	.....	125	125
No. 2	128½	131	128⅜	127⅜	124⅞	124¾
No. 3	126	129	124½	126	133	125
No. 4	.....	.....	132	126	123	.....
Yellow Hrd. W No. 2	127	128	125	125⅜	.....	122
No. 3	125⅜	126	123	123⅜	121⅞	121
ST. LOUIS.						
Red Winter...No. 1	147	147	.....	145	142½	143
No. 2	141¾	145½	144½	143	138	141½
No. 3	138¾	138½	137¼	139	130½	133½
No. 4	130	134	129	128	128½	129½
CORN.						
CHICAGO.						
White.....No. 1	.....	62¼	.....	61¾	60	.....
No. 2	62¼	61½	59¾	60	.....	58
No. 3	61	60	59	59	58	57¼
Yellow.....No. 2	60¾	60	58½	58¾	58¼	57½
No. 3	59	58¾	56¾	57¼	56	55½
Mixed.....No. 2	59½	58¾	57¼	58¼	56¾	56½
No. 3	58½	58	56¾	57	56	55¼
MINNEAPOLIS.						
Yellow.....No. 2	.....	53	.....	52	.....	51⅝
No. 3	53⅛	52½	51⅛	51⅝	51⅞	50¼
No. 4	52½	51½	.....	50½	.....	48⅝
KANSAS CITY.						
White.....No. 2	55½	54¾	53⅞	54¼	53	53
Yellow.....No. 2	57¼	57¼	56	56	54½	55½
Mixed.....No. 2	.....	54¾	53½	54	53	52⅞
OMAHA.						
White.....No. 1	53	52½	51½	52	51	51
No. 2	52⅞	52½	51¾	52	51	51
No. 3	.....	52	52	51½	.....	50½
Yellow.....No. 1	52½	52	50¾	51½	51	51
No. 2	52½	52	50¼	51½	50½	50⅝
No. 3	51⅞	51½	50⅛	51⅛	50	50
Mixed.....No. 1	51	50½	49⅛	50⅛	.....	.....
No. 2	51	50¾	48¾	50	49	48⅞
No. 3	50½	50¼	.....	49¼	50	48½
ST. LOUIS.						
White.....No. 2	59½	59½	.....	58	58	58⅛
Yellow.....No. 2	59¾	59½	58⅛	59½	58¾	58½
No. 3	58¼	58	56¾	58	57½	57½
OATS.						
CHICAGO.						
White.....No. 2	40	38¾	39½	38¾	37¾	37½
No. 3	36¾	36¾	36	36¼	35¼	35¾
No. 4	35	35	34¾	35⅛	34¼	34½
MINNEAPOLIS.						
White.....No. 2	35½	34⅞	34½	34⅞	34	33½
No. 3	34⅛	34	33⅜	33¼	33⅞	32⅝
No. 4	33⅞	33⅝	34⅛	32½	32	32½
KANSAS CITY.						
White.....No. 3	37	37	.....	.....	.....	36½
No. 4	36½	36	.....	36	36⅝	36½
OMAHA.						
White.....No. 3	34⅜	34¼	33½	33¾	33¼	33½
No. 4	34	34	33¼	33¼	32¾	33
ST. LOUIS.						
White.....No. 2	.....	39¾	.....	39	40	38¾
No. 3	38	38¼	37¼	37¼	36½	37¼
No. 4	36	37	36	36½	36	36
RYE.						
CHICAGO.						
No. 2.....	105	104¼	.....	.....	101	.....
MINNEAPOLIS.						
Western.....No. 2	98⅜	98⅛	98	95⅜	94⅞	93¼
Daily Closing Prices of Futures.						
CHICAGO.						
Wheat.....May	139⅛	138½	134⅞	136⅞	132⅛	132⅝
July	121	121⅛	118	119⅝	117⅞	118⅛
Corn.....May	62	61⅞	60⅛	61⅛	59⅜	59⅜
July	64¾	64⅛	63	64	62¼	62⅜
Oats.....May	39⅝	38⅜	37¾	38	36⅝	37
July	40⅜	40¼	39¼	40⅛	38¾	39
KANSAS CITY.						
Wheat.....May	126	126¼	122⅝	124½	120⅛	120¼
July	113⅝	113⅞	110⅝	112¼	110⅛	110⅝
Corn.....May	56	55¾	54⅛	55¼	53½	53½
July	59⅛	58⅞	57¼	58¼	56½	56⅝
Oats.....May	35½	35⅜	34⅞	35⅛	33¾	33⅞
July	.....	.....	.....	36½	36½	36

RECEIPTS OF WHEAT FOR FEBRUARY, 1922.

[Amount of each class and grade, in terms of carloads, inspected on arrival at all inspection points by inspectors licensed under the United States grain standards act.]

Subclasses and grades.	Minneapolis.	Duluth.	Milwaukee.	Chicago.	Buffalo.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	Baltimore.	New Orleans.	Galveston.	Kansas City, Mo. and Kans.	Omaha.	Wichita.	Fort Worth.	St. Louis and East St. Louis.	Indianapolis.	Cincinnati.	Seattle.	Portland.	St. Joseph.	All other inspection points.	Total Feb., 1922.	Total, Jan., 1922.	Total, July, 1921-Feb., 1922.	Total, July, 1920-Feb., 1921.
Dark Northern Spring, No. 1	540	74	1	27	10	285		33					7						32	8		111	1128	2174	21183	33414
No. 2	299	14		14	3	168	6	44					10				3		12	5		83	661	988	10551	10966
No. 3	675	11	3	14	8	309							2				5		4	2		119	1152	1633	18084	16132
All others	1014	20	16	21	1	11							2						1			150	1236	1467	20501	29553
Total	2528	119	20	76	22	773	6	77					21				8		49	15		463	4177	6262	70319	90065
Northern Spring, No. 1	83	9		3		2				1			8						14	10		112	242	198	2611	2249
No. 2	42	1				1							6						3	10		74	137	104	1231	1798
No. 3	60	2	3	3									3						1			28	100	80	1366	1406
All others	123			1								2	3						1	4		35	169	165	2215	3481
Total	308	12	3	7		3				1		2	20						19	24		249	648	547	7421	8934
Red Spring, No. 1																				3			3	1	35	85
No. 2																				1			1	3	87	40
No. 3													1										1	5	81	53
All others	3																						3	6	70	126
Total	3												1							4			8	15	273	304
Total Hard Red Spring	2839	131	23	83	22	776	6	77		1		2	42				8		68	43		712	4833	6824	78013	99603
Amber Durum, No. 1	38	2		5		1						2											2	50	100	1586	908
No. 2	190	68		5	1	1	202			3			3										9	482	1296	9998	6030
No. 3	63	39		2			13			1			3										10	131	192	2792	2031
All others	58	28		4	8		10																2	110	103	1528	900
Total	349	137		16	9	2	225			4		2	6										23	773	1691	15904	9869
Durum, No. 1		1											4										4	9	9	138	191
No. 2	10	6		2						11	1		6			1							11	48	88	1495	1906
No. 3	13	16		1			2			3			4			6							23	68	91	1381	1264
All others	46	44	1	4	1		6				1		2			1							12	118	175	2445	995
Total	69	67	1	7	1		8			14	2		16			8							50	243	363	5459	4356
Red Durum, No. 1	30	37	2	4						1													3	77	132	2296	998
No. 2	46	37		19	4		5			17		9	1										3	141	192	3148	406
No. 3	22	17		4		19	2			1						1								66	86	1474	126
All others	13	8		1	1		3					1	1										2	30	23	559	119
Total	111	99	2	28	5	19	10			19		10	2			1							8	314	433	7477	1649
Total Durum	529	303	3	51	15	21	243			37	2	12	24			9							81	1330	2487	28840	15874
Dark Hard Winter, No. 1	95	26		2								89	2	12		16			73	41	1	166	523	519	8415	7266
No. 2	274	24		31	4	9	23				1	925	34	133	13	30			63	65	18	786	2433	1977	20087	10893
No. 3	61			8		2	2				1	632	35	81	2	3			12	6	5	395	1245	1117	10060	6777
All others	30					14						346	4	60	3				4	1		190	652	695	6951	4016
Total	460	50		41	4	25	25				2	1992	75	286	18	49			152	113	24	1537	4853	4308	45513	28952
Hard Winter, No. 1	69	2	1	9						1	21	400	91	62	4	27			15	112	32	337	1183	907	23928	42721
No. 2	638	15		89	4	46	10			60	307	2353	416	459	119	115	1		1	45	240	1941	6859	5151	93763	72760
No. 3	201			37		9	5			103	74	956	158	253	80	32			2	5	65	862	2842	1901	37804	33544
All others	122	1	5	39	1	69				81	31	958	91	233	103	52				3	20	889	2698	2116	35211	31512
Total	1030	18	6	174	5	124	15			245	433	4667	756	1007	306	226	1		18	165	357	4020	13582	10135	190706	180537
Yellow Hard Winter, No. 1	1			2									4							6	2	24	39	26	1729	132
No. 2	19	2		37							4	29	132	4	1	26				3	21	64	342	230	10098	211
No. 3	4			30								8	139	1	8	12					11	33	246	143	4033	90
All others	3			48						5		6	69	2	1	18					5	50	207	95	3715	126
Total	27	2		117						5	4	43	344	7	10	56				9	39	171	834	494	19575	559
Total Hard Red Winter	1,517	70	6	332	9	149	40			250	439	6,702	1,175	1,300	331	331	1		170	287	420	5,737	19269	14937	255794	210048
Red Winter, No. 1	17															11		4	11	18		39	100	65	2025	13535
No. 2	4			24	1	4	18	1	2		23	22		1		166	17	79	12	24	12	480	890	724	21463	28177
No. 3	1		1	51	1	7	19		6		10	134			1	289	33	65	3	9	11	637	1278	861	24159	10895
All others			2	33	1	2	19		16	3		279			2	297	25	45		2	7	289	1022	988	25915	12382
Total	22		3	108	3	13	56	1	24	3	33	435		1	3	763	75	193	26	53	30	1445	3290	2638	73562	61989
Red Walla, No. 1																			8	70		77	155	192	1489	560
No. 2																			8	49		47	104	123	824	522
No. 3																				3		3	6	5	59	107
All others																			3	1		1	5	2	60	79
Total																			19	123		128	270	322	2432	1268
Total Soft Red Winter	22		3	108	3	13	56	1	24	3	33	435		1	3	763	75	193	45	176	30	1573	3560	2960	75994	66257
Hard White, No. 1																			15	12		98	125	118	1522	275
No. 2			1																63	72		141	277	276	2415	1233
No. 3	1																		28	37		106	172	231	1834	1021
All others													2			1			20	28		73	124	163	1049	986
Total	1		1										2			1			126	149		418	698	791	6820	3515
Soft White, No. 1	1											7				6			2	3		69	88	99	871	686
No. 2	3			1	1		2					28				27	3		27	56	2	542	692	709	6694	4894
No. 3					4	1	1					3				3			20	50		109	191	151	1949	1215
All others	2				1		1						1			2				7		17	31	32	367	544
Total	6			1	6	1	4					38	1			38	3		49	116	2	737	1002	994	9881	7339
Total Common White	7		1	1	6	1	4					38	3			39	3		175	265	2	1155	1700	1785	16701	10854
White Club, No. 1																			4	34		59	97	128	1985	1051
No. 2																1			25	399		123	548	537	6795	3070
No. 3	1															1			7	143		22	174	239	2458	2170
All others																1			2	9		8	20	29	280	707
Total White Club	1															3			38	585		212	839	933	11521	7028
Mixed Wheat, No. 1	168	35	1		1					6	1	6	15	3		4	1		19	38	1	195	494	576	7928	13853
No. 2	209	85	13	19	4	79	100		44	30	5	179	50	26	70	50	1	9	37	120	9	576	1715	1812	28056	29126
No. 3	99	54	22	43	7	35	4	2		38		243	23	21	63	30	1	1	15	99	15	264	1079	1013	14342	12842
All others	131	42	11	26	3	11	14			24	4	223	29	16	40	24	1	2	2	22	2	205	832	737	12170	10219
Total Mixed Wheat	607	216	47	88	15	125	118	2	44	98	10	651	117	66	173	108	4	12	73	279	27	1240	4120	4138	62496	66040
Total, Feb., 1922	5522	720	83	663	70	1085	467	80	68	389	484	7840	1361	1367	510	1253	91	205	569	1635	479	10710	35651			
Total, Jan., 1922	5722	843	58	381	86	1793	1030	1093	194	464	543	5149	676	1327	371	891	54	192	614	1964	294	10295		34064		
Total, July, 1921-Feb., 1922	66515	34414	2028	25227	1082	20284	10248	3155	9062	21699	32630	78022	18881	15767	4786	21404	2407	2350	6057	22154	5767	125420			529359	
Total, July, 1920-Feb., 1921	60900	30493	1168	12435	3530	35836	10404	2359	16384	37627	37334	60402	17985	8319	2111	15333	2580	2396	3762	12774	3574	91698				475704

RECEIPTS OF SHELLED CORN FOR FEBRUARY, 1922.

[Amount of each class and grade, in terms of carloads, inspected on arrival at all inspection points by inspectors licensed under the United States grain standards act.]

Points at which received.	White.						Yellow.						Mixed.						Total Feb., 1922.	Total Jan., 1922.	Total Oct. 1, 1921–Feb. 28, 1922.	Total Oct. 1, 1920–Feb. 28, 1921.
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	All others.	Total.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	All others.	Total.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	All others.	Total.				
Chicago	22	432	1,159	581	435	2,629	70	1,873	3,759	1,390	1,935	9,027	23	926	1,711	327	157	3,144	14,800	14,116	53,954	31,326
Omaha	97	358	28	1	1	485	119	770	227	2	2	1,120	80	388	104	4	11	587	2,192	3,365	9,720	5,703
Peoria	.....	24	79	37	22	162	4	166	690	505	231	1,596	.....	34	155	52	25	266	2,024	1,688	7,446	3,968
Kansas City, Kans. and Mo.	55	876	37	4	4	976	33	457	87	3	8	588	24	507	70	6	11	618	2,182	1,892	7,919	5,581
St. Louis and E. St. Louis	40	461	214	133	76	924	36	605	533	209	187	1,570	13	293	81	17	11	415	2,909	2,853	11,110	6,530
Milwaukee	1	67	108	6	5	187	9	511	728	27	8	1,283	8	234	510	19	23	794	2,264	2,459	9,939	5,760
Indianapolis	2	12	288	249	218	769	.....	31	203	416	707	1,357	2	10	69	83	75	239	2,365	1,751	8,500	6,184
Minneapolis	.....	8	67	8	.....	83	6	120	915	116	10	1,167	.....	38	615	241	4	898	2,148	2,381	8,070	5,567
Buffalo	.....	32	43	18	11	104	1	190	451	497	661	1,800	.....	6	17	31	5	59	1,963	1,073	5,304	3,636
Cincinnati	2	13	28	38	22	103	1	10	93	102	59	265	.....	1	20	30	17	68	436	318	1,861	1,676
Memphis	.....	19	21	4	2	46	8	136	50	36	45	275	.....	6	3	.....	.....	9	330	280	1,215	1,183
Louisville	27	103	48	34	8	220	2	26	33	35	29	125	1	10	.....	4	2	17	362	202	1,190	791
Sioux City	.....	40	24	.....	1	65	6	426	353	7	1	793	3	165	183	3	.....	354	1,212	2,120	5,393	1,894
Philadelphia	.....	13	24	18	8	63	.....	419	269	72	30	790	.....	423	810	44	44	1,321	2,174	1,300	4,525	2,111
Nashville	1	41	48	10	5	105	8	69	13	5	10	105	.....	7	9	1	2	19	229	123	768	893
Cleveland	.....	.....	4	1	4	9	1	12	78	115	60	266	.....	4	19	17	5	45	320	251	1,074	831
Baltimore	1	120	129	32	15	297	12	1,376	1,061	121	78	2,648	3	2,096	2,426	101	28	4,654	7,599	5,626	16,298	5,055
New Orleans	177	368	112	39	31	727	43	850	355	160	166	1,574	136	1,383	188	54	32	1,793	4,094	4,283	13,736	3,048
Denver	16	13	.....	.....	.....	29	82	110	21	3	1	217	105	96	11	2	7	221	467	424	1,702	1,978
Detroit	.....	.....	6	5	8	19	.....	25	65	60	102	252	.....	.....	3	3	.....	6	277	211	885	396
Wichita	14	9	1	.....	.....	24	10	8	4	.....	1	23	25	27	8	5	4	69	116	89	354	253
Seattle	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	33	53	4	1	93	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	96	98	441	235
Fort Worth	23	60	1	2	2	88	1	28	3	.....	.....	32	27	98	9	5	6	145	265	176	820	600
Portland, Oreg.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	28	20	.....	.....	53	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	54	38	206	228
Atlanta	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	0	2	7
Galveston	1	5	.....	.....	.....	6	2	2	.....	.....	.....	4	1	8	.....	1	1	11	21	15	68	118
Duluth	.....	11	69	19	.....	99	3	70	314	42	2	431	1	32	432	68	1	534	1,064	1,139	4,478	275
New York	1	17	29	24	16	87	526	373	472	183	113	1,667	58	501	615	119	64	1,357	3,111	2,937	8,798	2,870
St. Joseph	51	343	6	.....	.....	400	52	161	18	2	1	234	24	98	14	1	.....	137	771	736	3,012	1,611
All other inspection points	296	666	630	303	140	2,035	170	1,211	1,732	887	675	4,675	162	1,552	1,265	215	121	3,315	10,025	9,235	35,639	19,454
Total, Feb., 1922	827	4,111	3,203	1,566	1,034	10,741	1,212	10,096	12,600	4,999	5,123	34,030	696	8,943	9,350	1,454	656	21,099	65,870	.....	.....	.....
Total, Jan., 1922	1,071	3,629	2,666	1,179	549	8,994	1,231	10,438	11,625	4,332	3,554	31,180	924	9,246	8,802	1,392	641	21,005	.....	61,179	.....	.....
Total, Oct. 1, 1921, to Feb. 28, 1922	7,085	14,863	9,256	4,569	2,903	38,676	14,758	36,714	34,912	14,872	14,597	115,853	7,273	30,625	24,252	4,623	3,125	69,898	.....	.....	224,427	.....
Total, Oct. 1, 1920, to Feb. 28, 1921	2,351	4,781	6,276	6,845	2,719	22,972	5,181	7,164	11,424	24,147	11,516	59,432	1,534	4,974	11,601	12,658	6,591	37,358	.....	.....	.....	119,762

RECEIPTS OF OATS FOR FEBRUARY, 1922.

[Amount of each class and grade, in terms of carloads, inspected on arrival at all inspection points by inspectors licensed under the United States grain standards act.]

Points at which received.	White.						Mixed.						Red.						Black and gray.						Total Feb., 1922.	Total Jan., 1922.	Total July 1, 1921, to Feb. 28, 1922.	Total July 1, 1920, to Feb. 28, 1921.
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	S. G.	Total.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	S. G.	Total.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	S. G.	Total.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	S. G.	Total.				
Chicago	76	678	1,632	574	51	3,011	1	3	11	1	1	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,028	2,779	28,790	21,803
Milwaukee	4	53	720	103	6	886	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	887	890	8,248	7,165
Minneapolis	12	125	857	104	20	1,118	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,119	1,189	14,729	9,290
New York	70	119	239	123	41	592	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	592	378	2,908	2,647
St. Louis and East St. Louis	.....	64	599	191	20	874	1	8	20	10	1	40	4	46	34	13	8	105	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,019	1,090	7,251	7,431
Buffalo	5	179	303	31	10	528	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	528	489	4,122	4,525
Indianapolis	22	64	281	101	5	473	4	9	3	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	489	471	5,360	5,381
Omaha	.....	30	248	122	8	408	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	414	543	3,690	3,995
Peoria	6	29	228	89	1	353	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	354	410	2,874	1,778
Cairo	.....	4	389	241	9	643	.....	1	3	.....	.....	4	.....	4	10	1	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	662	655	4,020	4,430
Cincinnati	3	24	51	27	6	111	5	4	4	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	124	180	1,512	1,848
Memphis	.....	16	229	78	6	329	.....	1	1	.....	1	3	.....	7	2	1	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	342	420	2,913	3,169
Louisville	5	23	123	54	4	209	1	1	2	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	214	321	1,980	2,076
Kansas City, Mo. and Kans.	.....	55	313	81	3	452	.....	3	1	.....	.....	4	4	29	18	10	1	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	518	274	4,168	3,941
Philadelphia	.....	28	22	4	4	58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58	129	768	923
Denver	2	3	21	8	1	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	20	266	507
Nashville	.....	33	149	53	15	250	.....	1	6	3	2	12	.....	.....	6	4	3	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	275	409	2,449	2,513
Detroit	.....	32	23	4	.....	59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59	85	623	921
Seattle	.....	22	10	6	.....	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	30	493	375
Portland	24	29	11	2	.....	66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	3	.....	.....	11	77	61	754	583
Cleveland	.....	20	56	16	1	93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	93	84	1,325	1,426
Duluth	.....	4	127	18	6	155	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	155	222	1,640	2,199
New Orleans	.....	24	69	11	5	109	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	109	84	655	816
Fort Worth	1	7	22	1	4	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	12	15	1	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73	38	727	1,481
Baltimore	.....	15	28	10	2	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	26	447	908
Sioux City	.....	70	82	4	.....	156	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	156	200	1,829	1,167
Boston	.....	40	11	.....	.....	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	78	570	97
Atlanta	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	0	2	51
Galveston	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	10	91	49
Wichita	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	11	2	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	69	161	98
St. Joseph	.....	3	23	7	2	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	35	360	434
All other inspection points	19	512	1,255	298	57	2,141	1	2	5	4	3	15	5	86	41	33	8	173	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,329	2,426	20,586	19,223
Total, Feb., 1922	249	2,305	8,138	2,361	287	13,340	13	33	62	20	9	137	13	205	139	82	21	460	8	.....	3	.....	.....	11	13,948	.....	.....	.....
Total, Jan., 1922	182	2,494	8,179	2,186	209	13,250	12	39	61	26	7	145	27	296	253	94	20	690	6	2	2	.....	.....	10	.....	14,095	.....	.....
Total, July 1, 1921, to to Feb. 28, 1922	1,730	20,158	69,980	22,834	4,984	119,686	71	372	577	270	141	1,431	90	1,109	1,602	1,671	506	4,978	107	53	36	9	11	216	.....	.....	126,311	.....
Total, July 1, 1920, to Feb. 28, 1921	4,218	36,548	50,108	7,760	3,870	102,504	368	813	400	111	291	1,983	384	3,549	3,013	969	544	8,459	89	104	58	34	19	304	.....	.....	.....	113,250

Index to Volume 4 of The Market Reporter Now Available.

The index to volume 4 of The Market Reporter is now available for distribution and can be obtained upon request to the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. This index covers the period from July to December, 1921, inclusive.

Alfalfa seed production figures in the 1920 census were not segregated from figures for clover seed other than red clover. The 1919 production of "other clover and alfalfa seed" was found to be 868,304 bus.

Hay and Feed

WESTERN HAY MARKETS STEADY AS RECEIPTS CONTINUE LIGHT

Prices Firm for Desirable Grades—Demand Falling Off in the South—Eastern Markets Dull.

With country roads too soft for hauling in many of the hay-producing sections receipts at most of the large markets continued light during the week ending Mar. 25. The demand was principally local, however, and although prices generally held firm and advanced in some markets any material increase in receipts was expected by the trade to result in lower prices.

Buyers were indifferent in the eastern markets and dullness prevailed. In the southern markets, although quotations were somewhat higher, the approach of spring and the pasturing season had a depressing influence upon the demand. In the west coast markets the demand was active for both alfalfa and grain hay.

The receipts of hay in carloads at the principal markets for the weeks ending Mar. 18 and 25, 1922, and Mar. 26, 1921, are shown in the following table:

City.	1922		1921
	Mar. 25.	Mar. 18.	Mar. 26.
Boston	.....	65	.....
New York	101	169	208
Philadelphia	131	74	.....
Pittsburgh	128	110	31
Cincinnati	73	108	192
Chicago	120	129	207
Minneapolis-St. Paul	182	134	95
Kansas City	460	433	451
Los Angeles	149	180	66
San Francisco	99	55	63

WESTERN TIMOTHY MARKETS FIRM.

Because of light receipts the western timothy markets, including Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago and Minneapolis, were very firm for desirable grades of hay. On several days during the week premiums of $1-$2 per ton on good timothy hay in small bales were obtained at Chicago, but the buying was principally by small retailers. The large quantity buyers were apparently awaiting larger receipts which are expected as soon as the roads dry up so that country loading can be resumed.

At Cincinnati and Pittsburgh the most urgent demand was for a few cars of good clover or clover-mixed hay, although it was stated that probably not more than 8 to 10 cars could be readily absorbed by the trade. The breaking up of the roads caused light receipts and firm market at Minneapolis. There was also a good shipping demand from Wisconsin consuming points.

At New York and Philadelphia buyers were rather indifferent and took hay only when sellers could meet their offers which were slightly lower than the prices prevailing at the close of the previous week.

The higher prices at distributing markets were reflected in higher quotations in the southern markets. Stocks are light. Buying is also light and higher prices failed to stimulate the demand. The approach of spring is partly responsible for the limited demand in the comsuming sections. There is some improvement in industry, however, which will probably be reflected in the hay market.

No. 1 alfalfa advanced about 75¢ per ton during the week at Kansas City. Two hun-

(Concluded on page 279, column 1).

MOST FEEDSTUFFS SELL LOWER BRAN UNDER SEVERE PRESSURE

Heavy Offerings and Apathetic Demand Result in Easier Markets—Stocks Considered Ample.

Rather heavy offerings, especially from flour and corn mills, and a very slow demand from the interior resulted in lower prices for most feedstuffs during the week ending Mar. 25.

Retailers in Southeastern and Southwestern States report that the demand for manufactured products has considerably diminished during the past few weeks. Favorable weather for pastures in other sections caused feeders to withhold purchases as much as possible.

The outstanding feature in most markets was the extremely weak tone which bran developed during the latter part of the week and which carried shorts and middlings down in sympathy. The heavier mill offals, although quoted lower, displayed some resistance to the downward pressure.

Stocks were considered by the trade fully as large as they are ordinarily at this time of the year and storage stocks in a few markets appeared even slightly heavier. Receipts were fair to heavy in most markets and rather in excess of the demand. The movement was good.

Wheat mill feed.—Wheat mill feeds were easier. Mill production has increased and reports from the Southwest indicate that interior plants are operating about 70% of capacity. The output of northwestern mills also showed improvement. Offerings were liberal and the demand was indifferent. Bids in many instances were 50¢-$1 below quotations. Bran was the weakest of the wheat feeds and was quoted about $2-$3 lower than last week. Flour middlings also developed considerable weakness. Mill prices on all wheat feeds could hardly be considered in determining the market, as offerings by resellers were liberal and at materially lower prices than mills would accept. Stocks and receipts were good, transit offerings heavy.

COTTONSEED CAKE AND MEAL FIRM.

Cottonseed cake and meal.—Cottonseed cake and meal remained strong in the absence of offerings. Distributors and mixed feed manufacturers bought sparingly as many expected that lower markets would result from the efforts of operators on the Gulf to resell their long contracts at a profit. Considering that the heavy feeding season is almost finished stocks at mills are fairly good and are adequate to meet requirements in view of the heavy production of other high protein feeds. Some speculative buying was reported from the Southwest. The domestic feeding and export demand was light. Stocks at mills were heavy with sales fairly good at unchanged prices. The movement was light.

Linseed meal and cake.—Linseed meal and cake were weak and quoted lower than last week. Production was limited, offerings by mills light and the demand quiet. Resellers quoted freely at 50¢-$1.50 below mill prices. The export demand was poor and no immediate improvement is expected because stocks in continental countries are fairly heavy and the demand light. Im-

CARLOAD PRICES OF HAY AND FEED AT IMPORTANT MARKETS, MARCH 25, 1922.

[In dollars per ton.]

Commodity.	Boston.[1]	New York.[1]	Philadelphia.[1]	Atlanta.	Savannah	New Orleans.	Memphis.[1]	Cincinnati.[1]	Pittsburgh.[1]	Chicago.[1]	Minneapolis.[1]	St. Louis.[1]	Kansas City.[1]	Los Angeles.[1]	San Francisco.[1]
HAY.															
Timothy and clover:															
No. 1 timothy	.....	28.50	23.00	27.00	29.00	26.50	24.00	21.50	23.50	[2] 25.00	[2] 20.50	.....	15.50	.....	.....
Standard timothy	.....	27.50	22.00	.....	.....	25.00	.....	.....	22.50	[2] 24.00	19.00	22.00	14.50	.....	.....
No. 2 timothy	.....	26.00	21.00	26.00	27.00	23.50	22.50	20.50	20.50	22.00	[2] 18.50	21.00	13.25	.....	.....
No. 1 light clover, mixed	.....	26.50	21.00	26.00	27.00	.....	23.00	20.50	21.00	21.00	[2] 18.50	21.00	[2] 15.75	.....	.....
No. 1 clover, mixed	.....	23.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19.50	22.50	19.00	[2] 18.00	.....	[2] 14.00	.....	.....
No. 1 clover	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24.00	22.50	[2] 18.00	[2] 18.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alfalfa:															
No. 1 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	30.50	30.00	26.00	27.00	24.00	.....	[2] 23.50	22.50	.....	22.75	27.00	20.00
Standard alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	28.00	.....	23.50	25.00	23.00	.....	[2] 21.00	20.50	.....	19.75	25.00	18.00
No. 2 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	26.00	27.00	21.00	22.50	20.00	.....	[2] 18.50	18.00	.....	17.00	.....	16.00
Prairie:															
No. 1 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.00	.....	.....	.....	17.00	16.50	.....	11.25	.....	.....
No. 2 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.00	.....	.....	.....	16.00	15.00	13.00	9.75	.....	.....
No. 1 midland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.00	13.00	.....	[3] 8.50	.....	.....
Grain:															
No. 1 wheat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21.00
No. 1 oat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23.00	19.00
FEED (bagged).															
Wheat bran:															
Spring	31.50	31.50	31.00	32.00	.....	.....	.....	28.50	29.50	24.75	22.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	33.00	32.50	32.00	32.00	33.00	.....	26.00	29.00	31.50	.....	.....	25.00	21.00	37.00	36.00
Hard winter	.....	32.00	31.00	32.00	.....	31.00	25.50	28.50	30.00	25.00	.....	23.50	27.75	.....	.....
Wheat middlings:															
Spring (standard)	33.75	33.25	32.75	33.00	.....	.....	.....	30.00	31.50	26.50	24.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	.....	.....	34.00	35.00	37.00	.....	27.50	32.00	34.00	.....	.....	.....	26.50	.....	47.00
Hard winter	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.00	34.00	.....	.....	.....	26.50	.....	.....
Hard winter wheat shorts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33.00	28.50	.....	32.00	27.00	.....	26.00	25.00	.....	.....
Wheat millrun	.....	.....	33.50	32.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23.50	.....	35.00
Rye middlings	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28.00	29.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
High protein meals:															
Linseed	56.00	56.25	55.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	56.75	[2] 56.00	52.50	52.00	.....	56.50	.....	51.00
Cottonseed (41%)	53.50	.....	51.00	.....	.....	47.00	47.50	49.00	52.00	51.00	.....	.....	53.50	38.00	44.00
Cottonseed (36%)	49.50	48.50	48.00	42.75	43.00	45.00	42.50	47.75	49.00	46.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peanut (36%)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47.00
No. 1 alfalfa meal (medium)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26.00	23.50	24.50	.....	23.00	.....	21.75	19.50	29.00	.....
Gluten feed	39.80	37.85	38.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	37.05	36.55	32.65	.....	.....	36.50	.....	.....
White hominy feed	27.50	27.00	26.00	27.00	.....	.....	.....	24.50	.....	21.00	.....	21.75	21.00	.....	.....
Yellow hominy feed	27.25	27.00	26.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	24.50	.....	20.50	.....	21.50	20.00	.....	.....
Ground barley	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34.00	.....	32.00	23.50	.....	21.00	[3] 35.00	.....
Dried beet pulp	.....	40.00	.....	32.00	33.00	.....	.....	29.70	.....	.....	24.00	.....	20.00	29.00	.....

[1] Hay quotations represent average of cash sales at these markets. [2] Nominal. [3] Rolled.

porters in those countries are quoting April-May delivery at considerable discounts under prevailing prices. Domestic sales and movement were light.

Gluten feed.—The production of gluten feed and gluten meal continued satisfactory. The demand dropped off to some extent. Reports received are to the effect that stocks of country dealers were fairly heavy. Prices quoted by principal manufacturers were unchanged from last week and include the guarantee against decline on date of shipment. The movement was fairly heavy.

Hominy feed.—The demand for hominy feed was slow particularly during the latter part of the week and most mills offered concessions in order to effect sales. Principal manufacturers expressed the opinion that sales would probably be of small volume for some time because of the approach of spring weather. Production continues good on account of the export demand for grits. Stocks in dealers' hands and at mills are fairly heavy. Prices were 50¢-$1 per ton lower. Little difference was noted in prices between white and yellow hominy in most markets. The movement was fair.

Alfalfa meal.—Spot stocks of alfalfa meal in most markets were light but there was no scarcity of offerings, those from Colorado being particularly heavy in the Kansas City market. In sympathy with other feeds, the tendency was somewhat weaker and prices lower especially for the better grades. In many markets the premium for fine ground meal was reduced to about $2 per ton on the different grades. Stocks at mills were fair and those in dealers' hands were considered light. The mixed feed trade showed very little interest in meal because of the poor demand for their product. The movement was light.

WEEKLY HAY MARKET REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 278.)

dred and sixty-one cars were received and were readily disposed of at current prices. There was fairly good buying for shipment to Texas and to the Southeastern and Eastern States. Prices of alfalfa are now considered high as compared with mill feed, and many retailers are of the opinion that the market situation is relatively weaker than it was a few days ago. Advices of shipments also indicate a probable increase in receipts which would make it difficult to maintain present prices.

The urgent demand for alfalfa continues in the consuming territory tributary to Chicago but shipments from Idaho and other Western States are light because of the spring seeding which is now in progress. Western coast alfalfa markets are firm and reports indicate that available stocks of hay, both in California and adjoining States, are becoming light. Cold weather in central and northern California is retarding the growth of the new crop.

Prairie.—Prairie was firm with other hays but the demand is limited and a good amount of hay is still to be marketed.

Straw.—Rye straw was scarce and wanted in New York and Philadelphia and there was an urgent demand for all kinds at Chicago but prices were unchanged to lower at other markets. Current quotations March 25 were as follows: No. 1 wheat—Philadelphia $16,50, Baltimore $12, Pittsburgh $16. Richmond and Atlanta $13, Cincinnati $11, Chicago $12, Minneapolis $9, Kansas City $7.50; No. 1 oat—Philadelphia $16.50, Baltimore $13.50, Pittsburgh $16, Atlanta $13. Cincinnati $11, Chicago $13.50, Minneapolis $10, Kansas City $7.50; No. 1 rye (straight)—New York $34.50, Philadelphia $30, Baltimore $25.50; No. 1 rye (tangled)—Cincinnati $13, Chicago $15, Minneapolis $10.

QUARTERLY HAY REVIEW.

(Concluded from front page.)

practically all of the present crop of timothy and alfalfa will be marketed before the arrival of the new crop, but because of the large percentage of prairie yet to be marketed, and of the unsatisfactory market situation for that kind of hay, it seems probable that some prairie will be carried over into the next season.

PRICE LEVEL SLIGHTLY HIGHER.

Compared with the prices prevailing at the beginning of the year the prices of the various kinds of hay on Mar. 15 were 50¢-$2 per ton higher. The average price of No. 1 timothy at the principal markets on Dec. 15, 1921, was $22.50 per ton, while on Mar. 15, 1922, it was about $2 higher, or $24.25. This was $1 lower, however, than at the corresponding time in 1921 when the average price of No. 1 timothy at the same markets was $25.25.

Alfalfa was also $2 higher on Mar. 15 than on Dec. 15, for it advanced from $22.50, the same price as timothy on Dec. 15, to $24.50 on Mar. 15. The price on the latter date, however, was about 25¢ per ton higher than the average price at the corresponding time last year. Prairie prices advanced only 50¢ per ton to $15 on Mar. 15, which was $1 less than on Mar. 15, 1920. Thus prairie prices are relatively lower than other hays when compared with prices prevailing at the corresponding time last year.

Although opinions differ greatly as to the market outlook for the next 60 days, there are several factors which are generally interpreted as tending toward a better market situation.

Freight rates have been reduced about 50¢ to $2 per ton according to the length of the haul. In some sections this reduction has been reflected in the price paid producers, while in others the saving has gone to purchasers.

DEALERS' STOCKS LIGHT.

Stocks in dealers' hands are reported light in practically every section for buying during the whole season has been mostly for immediate needs only. Probably more local forage is available especially in the Southern and Southeastern States than is usual for this season but reports indicate that this supply is decreasing and is practically exhausted in some sections. Increasing quantities of hay from other sections will, therefore, have to be shipped in until new hay arrives and it now appears that new hay will not be available so early as in some seasons because of the late spring.

Some improvement in the general industrial situation is also shown in the survey. Some road construction is beginning and some lumber mills are getting ready to resume operations. In the coal-mining sections, however, the impending strike is causing a lighter demand and the outlook is for a curtailed demand for hay until conditions are normal.

The financial situation, which was an important factor early in the season, continues to have a depressing influence upon the demand. Dealers in the consuming sections, however, do not stress this condition at this time. and it can therefore probably be assumed that there has been some improvement since the last survey because of the better prices for farm products.

The hay-market situation, therefore, can be summarized about as follows:

The movement from farms is light because of bad road conditions and the beginning of spring work; most of the hay yet to be marketed is in the producers' hands; consumers and dealers are buying for immediate needs only; there is a steady but relatively light demand from industries and other sources of consumption; the decrease in freight rates has resulted in a slightly better movement of hay; prices have advanced slightly during the past 60 days and though it is not possible to forecast the future trend of the market the survey indicates that any great increase in shipments would likely result in lower prices and that any material increase in prices would lessen the demand.

Estimated Percentages of the Marketable Surplus of Hay Marketed in the Various States by the Dates Indicated.

State.	Percentage of surplus marketed by—		
	Sept. 15, 1921.	Dec. 15, 1921.	Mar. 15, 1922.
TIMOTHY.			
Illinois	25	45	70
Indiana	20	45	70
Michigan	15	30	75
Minnesota	15	40	80
Missouri	15	35	70
New York	15	25	65
Ohio	25	55	75
Wisconsin	5	30	75
ALFALFA.			
Arizona	(1)	65	90
California	65	80	95
Colorado	10	20	70
Idaho	5	15	65
Kansas	5	30	80
Missouri	25	55	75
Nebraska	10	40	75
New Mexico	35	60	85
Texas	(1)	65	90
Washington	(1)	30	85
PRAIRIE.			
Kansas	15	30	65
Minnesota	20	40	75
Missouri	25	40	60
Nebraska	20	30	70
North Dakota	5	(1)	(1)
South Dakota	5	(1)	60
Oklahoma	25	30	55
Texas	15	35	75

[1] Reports received were insufficient to make an estimate.

Australia to Establish Fruit Pool.

The Commonwealth and the State Governments of Australia are cooperating in an endeavor to absorb the entire fruit crop with a view to preventing a repetition of the waste and destruction of summer fruits which is said to have taken place last year.

The Commonwealth Government has undertaken to back an Australian pool to the extent of £750,000 ($3,649,875 at par) on the condition that the State Government accept proportionate responsibility for half the loss in case the pool fails. The proposal is to deal with growers through the canners and jam manufacturers to whom sufficient sums would be advanced to pay producers a first dividend on delivery.

The most important concession made by the Commonwealth Government is in respect to sugar. This necessary ingredient of manufacture is to be supplied for canning and jam-making at £26 ($126.53) a ton. The pool will be formed on condition that all growers of soft fruits become members and that all the Australian exportable fruit surplus be disposed of by a single selling agency in London. A further condition is that all exportable fruit shall be graded, packed, and labeled according to a prescribed standard.

Seeds

RED AND ALSIKE CLOVER SEED PRICES DECLINE DURING WEEK

Belated Demand Causing Some Uneasiness in Trade—More Clover Seed Imported.

The belated demand for field seeds, particularly red and alsike clover, apparently is causing some uneasiness in the seed trade. In a majority of makets prices for red and alsike clover were reduced 50c–$1 per 100 lbs. during the week ending Mar. 25. The soil has been too wet in many sections for the uninterrupted sowing of small grains. In other sections the disinclination of farmers to buy seed in as large quantities as usual and the reluctance of country merchants to carry average-sized stocks has accounted largely for the more or less disappointing sales of many of the larger seedsmen.

Clovers and alfalfa.—The bulk of the red clover seed is generally sown on winter wheat in the spring, and it is believed that the demand for that purpose has in large measure already been met. There is some demand at present for red clover for sowing on oat fields and for sowing alone or with other seeds.

MORE CLOVER SEED IMPORTED.

Approximately 799,300 lbs. of red clover, subject to the seed importation act, arrived at New York from Germany, France, Italy, and Poland during the week. About 280,300 lbs. of crimson clover from Germany and France and 22,700 lbs. of white clover from Holland also arrived at New York.

Prices for clovers, other than red and alsike, were fairly well maintained. Alfalfa prices were firm but unchanged from the previous week.

Grasses.—The export demand for timothy has fallen off materially. Approximately 181,200 lbs. was exported to Great Britain and Germany. Many markets reduced timothy prices 15c–25c and the trend was lower. Redtop prices declined in a few markets despite the continued good export demand at eastern ports. Kentucky bluegrass and rye grass prices were higher in several markets and firmer in others. Approximately 31,900 lbs. of orchard grass arrived at New York from Germany.

Miscellaneous.—Hairy vetch prices were up 50c or more in a few markets. Approximately 41,000 lbs. arrived at New York from Germany during the week. About 121,000 lbs. of rape was received from Holland and prices were a little lower or weaker in several markets. Millet and forage and grain sorghum prices were unchanged from the previous week. Country shippers were reported to be offering Sudan grass seed more freely and at somewhat lower prices than a few weeks ago. A summary of the 1920 and 1921 crop shipments of sorgo and Sudan grass seed by country shippers appears in this issue.

In the outlying northern localities of the forage-sorghum seed areas, more of the amber sorgo is used than of all the other kinds of sorgo combined; in fact, in Minnesota, Wisconsin, and South Dakota there is almost no demand for orange sorgo.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF FIELD SEEDS, MARCH 25, 1922.

For best grades of seed offered by seedsmen with purity and germination tests approximately as indicated.

[In dollars per 100 pounds, except seed grains, which are per bushel.]

Kind of seed.	Average test. Purity.	Average test. Germination.	New York.	Baltimore.	Richmond.	Buffalo.	Toledo.	Louisville.	Chicago.	Minneapolis.	St. Louis.	Kansas City.	Denver.	Salt Lake City.	Av. for U. S. Mar. 26, 1921.	Av. for U. S. Mar. 27, 1920.
Clovers:	P. ct.	P. ct.														
Red clover	99.4	92	25.50	25.00	26.00	26.00	25.85	25.50	25.25	26.00	25.00	23.00	24.00	24.50	20.80	57.70
Alsike clover	98.3	91	18.25	18.00	21.00	19.25	19.50	20.00	18.75	20.50	18.50	19.00	20.00	23.00	21.60	59.00
White clover	96.9	91	35.00	34.00	46.00	36.00	40.00	33.00	35.00	40.00	45.00	48.00	37.00	47.00	61.00	62.65
Crimson clover	98.2	91	11.00	11.00	10.25	.....	.....	12.00	12.00	.....	.....	.....	11.75	.....	7.65	12.40
Sweet clover	98.9	90	9.00	8.75	12.00	9.00	9.00	9.25	8.50	8.50	9.75	8.50	9.50	9.00	10.85	35.50
Lespedeza	98.9	82	.....	18.00	23.00	.....	.....	16.75	.....	.....	17.00	.....	.....	.....	27.35	32.00
Alfalfa	99.5	91	18.50	18.50	20.00	19.25	19.50	19.75	19.50	19.50	19.50	18.50	18.00	19.00	18.85	41.40
Grasses:																
Timothy	99.6	93	7.50	7.00	8.00	7.25	6.55	7.25	7.10	6.60	6.90	7.00	7.75	8.00	7.00	13.85
Redtop	93.2	90	24.00	22.50	24.00	24.50	26.00	25.35	23.25	25.00	24.20	25.00	25.00	.....	15.10	19.85
Kentucky bluegrass	88	78	53.00	50.00	49.00	50.00	53.00	50.75	53.50	52.00	60.00	55.00	50.00	.....	28.50	30.30
Canada bluegrass	.....	.....	39.00	35.00	.....	37.50	.....	38.50	37.00	38.00	45.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orchard grass	86.9	87	17.00	17.50	19.00	18.50	21.00	19.00	17.50	20.00	20.00	19.00	19.00	.....	15.10	25.85
Italian rye grass	97.9	83	9.00	8.50	10.00	9.00	.....	9.75	9.90	11.50	10.00	10.00	10.00	.....	7.70	.....
Perennial rye grass	97.9	83	9.50	8.50	10.00	9.50	.....	10.00	10.25	11.50	10.00	11.00	12.00	.....	7.75	.....
Bermuda grass	91.5	78	29.00	28.00	34.00	.....	.....	26.50	.....	.....	30.00	28.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Meadow fescue	97.8	91	18.00	18.00	24.00	21.00	.....	.....	18.00	22.00	.....	15.00	19.00	.....	23.10	36.00
Bromus inermis	87.7	92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.00	.....	12.00	12.00	.....	16.25	29.80
Millets:																
Golden millet	98.8	93	3.50	2.50	3.40	2.75	2.75	2.50	2.25	2.50	2.35	1.75	1.80	.....	3.10	5.95
Common millet	98	93	3.25	.....	.....	2.50	2.50	.....	2.00	2.25	.....	1.50	1.80	.....	2.35	4.05
Siberian millet	97.9	93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.25	2.75	.....	2.00	2.00	.....	1.95	3.90
Hungarian millet	97.5	93	3.50	3.75	.....	2.75	2.75	.....	2.50	3.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.70	8.10
Japanese millet	96.4	89	4.25	5.00	.....	4.00	.....	.....	4.35	4.25	.....	3.50	5.00	.....	6.90	13.40
Broom-corn millet	99.3	92	3.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.50	2.35	3.00	2.00	2.00	.....	2.00	3.70
Sorgos ("cane"):																
Amber sorgo	97.9	88	.....	2.50	3.75	.....	.....	2.75	2.50	2.50	2.25	1.75	2.25	.....	2.00	3.35
Orange sorgo	97.9	88	.....	2.50	3.75	.....	.....	3.00	.....	.....	2.50	1.85	2.50	.....	2.25	3.55
Grain sorghums:																
Kafir	98.1	91	.....	.....	3.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.25	2.25	1.75	2.50	.....	1.85	3.25
Milo	97.7	91	.....	.....	3.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.35	.....	1.85	2.65	.....	1.95	3.25
Sudan grass	.....	.....	.....	4.00	6.00	.....	4.00	4.25	4.50	4.25	4.25	3.50	4.00	.....	3.70	13.70
Rape	99.2	92	7.00	7.00	7.50	7.75	8.00	8.50	7.65	7.75	8.00	8.50	.....	.....	8.40	11.55
Vetches:																
Hairy vetch	98.7	89	13.00	13.00	13.50	13.00	13.50	.....	14.25	14.50	13.00	.....	15.00	.....	13.15	29.95
Common vetch	98.7	92	5.00	5.00	6.00	5.00	8.00	.....	.....	6.50	.....	.....	8.25	.....	7.45	10.25
Peas:																
Canada field peas	99.3	95	5.25	5.00	5.75	5.50	5.50	.....	5.35	6.25	6.00	.....	.....	.....	4.30	5.95
Cowpeas	96.1	91	.....	4.00	4.40	.....	.....	4.00	3.50	.....	3.75	4.25	.....	.....	4.80	10.60
Soy beans	98.7	94	.....	3.50	3.65	.....	.....	3.75	3.35	5.00	4.00	3.40	.....	.....	6.00	9.35
Seed grains:																
Seed corn	99.3	94	.....	.....	1.25	.90	.....	1.50	.95	1.60	1.10	1.50	2.50	.....	1.90	3.10
Seed wheat	98.8	94	.....	.....	.....	2.20	.....	.....	2.05	2.00	.....	1.75	1.65	.....	2.45	3.75
Seed oats	98.6	95	.80	.70	.65	.80	.....	.60	.55	.60	.65	.75	.....	.....	.75	1.30
Seed barley	98.2	94	.....	1.10	1.25	1.10	.90	.....	.90	.85	1.20	1.00	.....	.....	1.35	2.10
Seed rye	97.8	92	.....	1.50	1.35	1.40	.....	1.50	1.40	1.75	1.45	.....	.....	.....	2.05	2.35
Seed buckwheat	98.6	93	.....	1.20	1.55	1.30	.....	.....	1.40	1.35	1.55	1.50	.....	.....	1.65	2.00

Argentine Fruit Sold in New York.

Toward the end of February a small shipment of about 900 packages of fruit arrived in New York City from Argentina. The lot comprised peaches, plums, and grapes and met with a fairly good demand from the jobbing trade which purchased them in small lots at rather high prices.

The peaches were in small boxes containing 70–90 and the quality was only fair, the fruit showing very little color. They sold at $2.50–$5 according to size and quality. The grapes were the Muscat variety, four boxes of uniform size being strapped together. The net weight of the contents was about 32 lbs. and they sold within a range of $7–$8. The plums, a red variety, sold best, at a range of $4.50–$5.50 mostly $5 and were packed in the same sized boxes as the peaches. A small lot of each fruit was placed on auction as a trial but they did not command prices quite so high as the private sales.

A shipment from Chile arrived recently, consisting of 13,500 boxes of peaches and 180 boxes of casaba melons as well as a very small lot of onions and garlic.

Timothy seed production, according to the Bureau of the Census, amounted to 2,587,268 bus. in 1919, compared with 2,878,790 bus. in 1909.

Index to Volume 4 of The Market Reporter Now Available.

The index to volume 4 of The Market Reporter is now available for distribution and can be obtained upon request to the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. This index covers the period from July to December, 1921, inclusive.

Early Asparagus Brings High Prices In New York City.

During the first half of March about 75 or 80 crates of California and about 15 or 20 crates of Georgia asparagus were received at New York in small lots. The demand has been unusually good and the stock realized very high prices.

There were four grades of the California stock and it sold at $24, $30, $36, and $40, respectively, per crate of a dozen bunches. The quality was very good for first arrivals. The Georgia asparagus sold at $12 to $25 per dozen bunches, according to size.

The quality of the seedsmen's stocks usually is better early in the season than later, which is one reason why the farmer should make his seed purchases early.

VEGETABLE SEED ACREAGE THIS YEAR MAY GREATLY EXCEED 1921

Acreage for Most Kinds, However, Still Below the Average—Sugar Beet Acreage Further Reduced.

The prospective commercial acreage of vegetable seeds for harvest in 1922 is much larger than the acreage planted in 1921, according to reports received by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The aggregate 1921 acreage, however, was the smallest since 1916 and the acreage of most kinds this year will be less than that of 1920 and the three previous years.

Among the items for which marked increases over last year are reported are: Dwarf snap beans, 65%; garden peas, 36%; and sweet corn, 126%, as may be noted by referring to Table 1 accompanying this article. Of the California seed crops, increases of 142% for carrot, 94% for lettuce, 15% for parsnips, 28% for radish, and 400% for salsify are indicated, while onion seed is practically the same, and parsley 25% less.

The acreage of muskmelon seed probably will be slightly smaller and of watermelon somewhat larger than last year, and present indications are that the acreage of cucumber will be the largest since 1917. The tomato-seed acreage may total 3,600 acres which is about equal to the 5-year average, 1917–1921.

A substantial increase is reported in the acreage of cabbage seed both on Long Island and in the Puget Sound district. In the latter district much of the acreage of this crop as well as of turnip and rutabaga is reported a failure.

Because many beet-sugar manufacturers have discontinued growing sugar-beet seed and others have curtailed their seed-growing operations, the acreage of this seed crop for harvest in 1922 is expected to be only about 1,480 acres compared with 3,699 in 1921 and an average of 7,000 acres for the 5 years, 1916–1920.

In the compilation of the foregoing data and the 1922 figures in the accompanying table, reports of individual growing operations were submitted by growers who normally control approximately 85% of the aggregate commercial acreage. A comparison was made of the 1922 acreage of each crop reported by these growers with their 1921 acreage and the prospective acreage of growers controlling the remaining 15% was estimated on the basis of this comparison and on miscellaneous current data, and the estimates are included in the figures given.

The imports of a number of kinds of seed, including sugar beet, cabbage, carrot, cauliflower, corn salad, kale, kohlrabi, and radish, were considerably less in 1921 than in 1920, and the imports of a few important kinds were 10%–20% larger. Import prices of most kinds were greatly reduced although they are still higher than the average prewar prices. Table 2 accompanying this article gives import data for 1920 and 1921 which should be considered in connection with the prospective domestic acreage of vegetable seeds.

Table 1.—Commercial Acreage of Vegetable Seeds.

Kind of seed.	Prospective acreage, 1922.	Acreage planted 1921.	1922 acreage compared with 1921.
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Per cent.*
Beans, dwarf snap	20,800	12,625	165
Beans, garden pole [1]	4,950	3,911	127
Beet, garden	615	380	162
Beet, mangel	150	.....	.....
Beet, sugar	1,480	3,699	40
Cabbage	850	636	134
Carrot	475	196	242
Celery	150	100	150
Cucumber	4,400	3,577	123
Kale	70	39	180
Lettuce	2,100	1,085	194
Muskmelon	2,060	2,223	93
Watermelon	6,980	6,558	106
Onion seed	1,130	1,108	102
Onion sets	3,300	3,225	102
Parsley	68	90	75
Parsnip	55	48	115
Peas, garden	48,500	35,680	136
Pepper	1,015	1,308	78
Pumpkin	1,170	905	129
Radish	2,065	1,617	128
Salsify	45	9	500
Spinach	490	32	1,530
Squash, summer	1,450	1,098	132
Squash, winter	1,180	1,310	90
Sweet corn	9,200	4,064	226
Tomato	3,600	1,296	278
Turnip and rutabaga	400	336	119

[1] Not including Lima beans.

Table 2.—Imports and Prices of Vegetable Seeds.

[Compiled from figures issued by the Department of Commerce.]

Kind of seed.	Imports.		Average price.[1]		Duty.
	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Per lb.*	*Per lb.*	*Per lb.*
Beet, garden	256,900	238,111	$0.142	$0.211	$0.03
Beet, sugar	7,726,202	23,446,067	.196	.222	Free.
Cabbage	253,161	390,741	.57	.766	.06
Carrot	47,563	69,428	.277	.226	.03
Cauliflower	12,355	16,918	8.134	8.209	Free.
Celery [2]	426,228	593,722	.143	.196	Free.
Collard	147	50	.231	.26	.06
Corn salad	3,338	13,624	.473	.449	.03
Egg plant	1,206	525	1.435	1.876	.10
Kale	40,206	77,069	.267	.267	.06
Kohlrabi	13,597	22,728	.467	.528	.06
Parsley	150,535	179,774	.125	.119	.03
Parsnip	57,426	17,015	.132	.219	.03
Pepper	8,745	2,050	.683	1.095	.10
Radish	213,225	320,487	.218	.24	.03
Spinach	1,222,136	1,139,143	.097	.116	.01
Turnip and rutabaga	2,241,577	1,846,607	.146	.228	.03

[1] F. o. b. port of origin and not including duty.
[2] Imported for planting and other purposes.

January Exports of Canadian Wheat Shipped via the United States.

January exports of Canadian wheat shipped through the United States in bond amounted to 15,439,396 bus., compared with 10,423,290 bus. during January, 1921, according to a statement issued by the Department of Commerce. Of this amount, 5,623,002 bus. was exported through New York, 4,413,283 bus. through Philadelphia, and 4,133,148 bus. through the customs district embracing the States of Maine and New Hampshire, of which Portland is the principal port. The remainder went through the ports of Baltimore and Boston. The January shipments of Canadian cereals in bond also included 3,090,720 lbs. of oatmeal, the bulk of which was exported from the port of Boston.

Shipments of Florida String Beans.

The Pompano district, Florida, is expected to ship about 2,000 hampers of string beans daily from Mar. 20 to Apr. 5. The Fort Lauderdale district was shipping about 2,000 hampers weekly around the middle of March. The Florida east coast crop is of good quality.

In purchasing vegetable seed, the most important consideration is the reliability of the seedsman. Except to the trucker or farmer engaged extensively in the growing of a crop for a canning factory, a few cents per pound or even per ounce in the price of vegetable seed is insignificant because of the small quantity required by the average farmer.

SORGO AND SUDAN GRASS SEED SHIPMENTS REPORTED SMALLER

Movement of Crops Not So Slow as Last Year but Much Seed is Still Being Held by Growers.

Replies to inquiries addressed to nearly 2,000 correspondents indicate that the 1921-crop shipment of sorgo and Sudan grass seed, when completed, will be considerably less than the 1920-crop shipments. In only one important section, southwestern Kansas, did the reports show larger shipments of amber, orange, or sumac sorgo for the 1921 crop, notwithstanding the fact that much of the 1920 crop was held on the farm for feeding because of poor demand and low prices for seed. A considerable quantity of old seed was carried over and probably in some instances was included in the reports of 1921-crop shipments.

The shipments of the 1921 crop of sumac sorgo made, or to be made, after Feb. 25, were reported to be about 50% and 80% of the 1920-crop shipments in western Oklahoma and western Texas, respectively. Sudan grass shipments were indicated to be about 75% of those for the preceding year, the decrease being due chiefly to the much smaller quantities shipped from the large producing section in the Texas Panhandle.

Although the movement of these seeds was believed to be somewhat backward because of the more or less passive interest of large buyers, the movement in general was not so belated as that of the 1920 crop. Up to Feb. 25 nearly three-fifths of the commercial surplus of the 1921 crop of sorgo and Sudan grass seed was estimated to have been shipped by country shippers.

In most sections higher prices were paid for the 1921 crop of the sorgo seeds than for the 1920 crop, when unusually low prices prevailed. In the leading producing sections about 95¢ per 100 lbs. for amber, $1–$1.15 for orange, and $1.20–$1.35 for sumac or red top sorgo were paid to growers. These prices averaged 10¢–25¢ more than those paid for the 1920 crop. The prices for Sudan grass seed, on the other hand, were lower than for the preceding year. In the Texas Panhandle prices paid to growers by country shippers ranged mostly $1.50–$1.75 compared with about $2 for the 1920 crop. In less important sections growers received mostly $2–$3 per 100 lbs. for their 1921 crop.

When seed of a new variety of any crop is offered to the public, information regarding its origin, method of developing, tests made and results obtained, its soil, climatic, and regional adaptation, and the reputation of the originator should be made available to the buyer for consideration in passing judgment on its true value.

COTTONSEED PRICE QUOTATIONS.
Week Ending March 13, 1922.

City.	Car lots.	Wagon lots.
	Per ton.	*Per ton.*
Charlotte, N. C	$47.00	$44.00
Raleigh, N. C	46.00	44.00
Greenville, N. C	46.00	.....
New Bern, N. C	38.00	35.00
Wadesboro, N. C	45.00	40.00
Fayetteville, N. C	42.00	40.00
Kingstree, S. C	41.00	40.00
Orangeburg, S. C	46.00	43.00
Greenville, S. C	48.00	40.00
Atlanta, Ga	50.00	45.00
Montgomery, Ala	47.00	40.00
Dallas, Tex	48.00	.....
Fort Worth, Tex	47.00	.....
Houston, Tex	47.00	.....
New Orleans, La	36.00	.....
Memphis, Tenn	44.00	42.00
Little Rock, Ark	43.00	40.00
Fort Smith, Ark	35.00	30.00

Cotton

PRICES CONTINUE TO DECLINE; MARCH CONTRACTS LIQUIDATED

English Mills Report Increasing Demand for Cotton Goods—Domestic Market Remains Inactive.

The continued liquidation of March future contracts, and the resistance of the market as a whole to several bearish factors were the two factors which stood out prominently in the cotton market during the week ending Mar. 25—a week of rather limited activity. Prices sagged, but the decline was not very great except for March future contracts at New York which declined 63 points from Mar. 18 to Mar. 24, the last trading day for March contracts. Spot cotton prices declined about $\frac{5}{16}$¢ per lb. during the week.

The average price of Middling, as determined from the quotations of the 10 designated spot markets, closed at 16.89¢ per lb. on Mar. 25, compared with 17.19¢ at the close of the previous week and 11.47¢ for the corresponding day in 1921. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 31 points and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange 34 points. May future contracts on the Liverpool Cotton Association closed at 10.25d. per lb. on Mar. 24, compared with 10.32d. at the close of the previous week and 8.35d. for Mar. 24, 1921.

DEMAND FOR GOODS BETTER.

Reports of increased demand for English cotton goods continued during the week. Reports indicate that the dullness in the domestic cotton-goods trade which has prevailed for several weeks is unchanged, but that recently there has been in evidence an increased demand for American goods for export. The New England textile strike continues. The weather throughout the cotton belt during the week was reported to be more favorable for farm work.

The Bureau of the Census announced on Mar. 22 that 36,879,953 cotton-spinning spindles were in place in the United States on Feb. 28, 1922, of which 33,797,329 were operated at some time during the month, compared with 34,457,509 during January and 32,496,856 during February, 1921. The aggregate number of active spindle hours reported for the month was 7,119,576,600, compared with 7,929,358,136 for January. Based on an activity of 23⅔ days of 8.7 hours each the average number of spindles operated during February was 34,577,837, compared with 35,751,715 for January.

The volume of spot sales decreased during the week. Sales in the 10 designated markets were 54,008 bales, compared with 59,270 bales the previous week and 57,590 bales for the corresponding week in 1921. The total sales in the 10 designated markets from Aug. 1 to Mar. 25 were 2,520,336 bales, compared with 2,202,720 bales for the corresponding period in 1920-21.

Closing Future Prices for Mar. 25 and for the Corresponding Days in 1921 and 1920.

Month.	New York.			New Orleans.		
	1920	[1] 1921	1922	1920	[1] 1921	1922
	Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
May	38.47	12.42	17.67	38.02	11.95	16.45
July	35.72	12.84	17.15	35.34	12.35	16.33
October	32.14	13.30	16.79	32.04	12.79	15.98
December	31.32	13.57	16.69	31.25	12.98	15.85

[1] Mar. 24.

SPOT COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Price of Middling spot cotton for Mar. 25, and the commercial differences in price between Middling and other grades of American Upland cotton at each of the 10 markets named, together with the total number of bales sold during the week ending Mar. 25, in each of the markets, as reported to the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates.

	Norfolk.	Augusta.	Savannah.	Montgomery.	Memphis.	Little Rock.	Dallas.	Houston.	Galveston.	New Orleans.	Average.
White Standards:	*On.*[1]	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*
Middling Fair	200	275	150	200	200	200	200	125	250	175	198
Strict Good Middling	150	225	113	150	150	150	150	100	175	150	151
Good Middling	100	125	75	100	100	100	100	75	100	100	98
Strict Middling	50	75	38	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	51
Middling	17.00	16.88	17.13	16.38	17.00	16.75	16.75	17.25	17.25	16.50	16.89
	Off.[1]	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*
Strict Low Middling	50	63	50	75	75	75	75	75	75	50	66
Low Middling	150	163	150	175	175	175	175	150	175	125	161
Strict Good Ordinary [2]	250	238	250	275	275	275	275	250	300	225	261
Good Ordinary [2]	350	338	350	375	375	375	375	350	425	325	364
Yellow Tinged:											
Good Middling	Even.	[3] 25	25	25	[3] 50	50	50	50	50	50	23
Strict Middling	50	75	100	100	50	100	150	150	125	100	100
Middling [2]	150	175	200	200	100	200	250	250	225	250	200
Strict Low Middling [2]	250	263	300	300	250	300	350	350	325	300	299
Low Middling [2]	350	363	400	400	350	400	450	450	400	325	389
Yellow Stained:											
Good Middling	150	113	200	200	200	200	200	250	150	300	196
Strict Middling [2]	250	213	275	275	300	250	300	350	225	350	279
Middling [2]	350	388	375	375	350	400	400	400	325	400	376
Blue Stained:											
Good Middling [2]	200	163	225	225	150	275	300	200	200	275	221
Strict Middling [2]	300	263	300	300	250	375	350	300	300	325	306
Middling [2]	400	363	400	400	300	475	450	400	400	375	396
Sales for week, bales	3,571	1,395	1,132	899	6,050	2,315	10,967	12,763	6,979	7,937	[4] 54,008

[1] The differences are stated in terms of hundredths of a cent per pound. By "On" is meant that the stated number of points is to be added to the price of Middling and by "Off" is meant that the stated number of points is to be subtracted from the price of Middling.

[2] These grades are not tenderable on future contracts made subject to section 5 of the United States cotton-futures act, as amended, on the future exchanges at New York and New Orleans.

[3] On.

[4] Total sales in the designated markets.

Cotton Movement from Aug. 1 to Mar. 24.

[Information from commercial sources.]

	1921-22	1920-21
	Bales.	*Bales.*
Port receipts	4,511,050	4,715,477
Port stocks	1,034,586	1,371,435
Interior receipts	6,040,170	5,699,198
Interior stocks	1,230,152	1,666,593
Into sight	8,057,239	8,316,194
Northern spinners' takings	1,730,785	1,307,189
Southern spinners' takings	2,919,777	1,958,332
World's visible supply of American cotton	3,664,524	4,475,521

Exports of American Cotton from Aug. 1 to Mar. 24.

[Information from commercial sources.]

To—	1921-22	1920-21
	Bales.	Bales.
Great Britain	1,068,392	1,227,060
France	518,784	427,927
Germany	977,161	811,609
Italy	274,342	395,259
Japan	685,074	271,277
China	72,666	8,404
Spain	215,582	197,649
Belgium	125,221	156,065
Other countries	159,309	190,599
Total	4,096,531	3,685,849

Exports for the week ending Mar. 24, amounted to 98,592 bales, compared with 116,073 bales the previous week and 77,834 bales for the corresponding week in 1921.

Premium Staple Cotton.

A fair demand for premium staple cotton was reported at both New Orleans and Memphis. Some of the sales reported in these two markets were as follows:

	Cents.
New Orleans:	
Strict Middling, 1 in.	18
Middling to Strict Middling, 1 to 1 1/16 ins.	18¼
Strict Middling, shy 1 1/16 ins.	18
Low Middling to Strict Low Middling, full 1 1/16 ins.	17½
Middling, 1 3/16 ins.	18¼
Strict Low Middling to Middling, 1 1/16 to 1⅛ ins.	18¼
Strict Middling, 1 1/16 to 1⅛ ins.	20
Strict Low Middling to Middling, 1⅛ ins.	20¼
Middling to Strict Middling, 1⅛ ins.	21
Strict Middling, 1⅛ ins.	22½
Memphis:	
Low Middling, 1 3/16 ins.	16
Middling, 1 3/16 ins.	19
Low Middling, 1⅛ ins.	18
Middling, 1 3/16 ins.	25
Middling, 1¼ ins.	28
Strict Middling, 1¼ ins.	30

The average premiums quoted in the New Orleans and Memphis markets for the staple lengths specified are stated below for Middling cotton based on Middling short-staple cotton at 16½¢ per lb. at New Orleans and 17¢ at Memphis on Mar. 25, 1922, and 11½¢ per lb. at both New Orleans and Memphis on Mar. 24, 1921.

Length.	New Orleans.		Memphis.	
	1922	1921	1922	1921
	Points.	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*
1 3/16 ins.	150	100	150	50
1⅛ ins.	375	300	400	350
1 1/16 ins.	550	600	700	650
1¼ ins.	800	.....	1,000	750

Quotations reported on Mar. 24 for Pima American-Egyptian cotton f. o. b. New England mill points were as follows: No. 1 grade, 34½¢ per lb.; No. 2, 32½¢; No. 3, 30½¢. A year ago Pima cotton on the same terms was quoted at 32¢ per lb. for grade No. 2 and 31¢ for grade No. 3.

Stocks of Government-Classed Cotton at Future Markets.

Inspected cotton, Government-classed, in warehouses at the ports of New York and New Orleans on Mar. 24, 1922, and on the same date in 1921, of the grades tenderable on future contracts made on the exchanges in these markets subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures act as amended.

Grade.	New York.		New Orleans.	
	1922	1921	1922	1921
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
Middling Fair	2	.....	.....	2
Strict Good Middling	426	65	165	41
Good Middling	4,792	1,852	1,603	281
Strict Middling	14,147	12,707	5,575	3,630
Middling	24,803	42,701	10,412	8,351
Strict Low Middling	18,695	37,512	5,187	8,830
Low Middling	4,656	8,205	1,577	2,316
Good Middling Yellow Tinged	2,767	3,555	1,116	1,606
Strict Middling Yellow Tinged	2,591	2,644	1,159	1,518
Good Middling Yellow Stained	13	32	4	3
Total	72,865	109,303	26,798	26,578

Total stocks of cotton, all kinds, on Mar. 24, at the port of New York were 94,691 bales, and for the corresponding day in 1921, 128,209 bales; at the port of New Orleans, 233,555 bales, and for the corresponding day in 1921, 407,474 bales.

Foreign Markets

WORLD'S FLAXSEED PRODUCTION PLACED AT 56,159,000 BUSHELS

Estimate for Four Leading Countries 23,000,000 Bushels Less than Output of Last Year.

The production of flaxseed in the four principal flax-producing countries of the world—Argentina, India, the United States, and Canada—will be approximately 23,000,000 bus. less for the 1921–22 season than for the season of 1920–21, according to statistics compiled by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

For the United States and Canada, these figures represent the crop harvested in 1921, and for Argentina and India the crop sown in the fall of 1921 and harvested in the spring of 1922. The total production of flaxseed during the season 1921–22 for all the countries named is 56,159,000 bus., compared with 80,002,000 bus. in 1920–21.

ARGENTINA LEADS IN OUTPUT.

Argentina leads all other countries in the production of flaxseed. The latest official reports from that country place the 1921–22 acreage at 3,892,000 acres, or an increase of 400,000 acres over the 1920–21 acreage. Because of unfavorable weather conditions, however, the probable yield in 1921–22, according to a recent cablegram received by the U. S. Department of Agriculture from the American Agricultural Commissioner at Buenos Aires, is estimated at only 33,000,000 bus., or 17,497,000 bus. less than the production in 1920–21.

The first official estimate of the Indian Government gives the 1921–22 flax acreage in that country as 2,001,000 acres, compared with the corresponding estimate of 1,755,000 acres for the preceding season and the final estimate of 2,234,000 acres for the previous season.

Production estimates for the Indian flax crop are not available at this time. Assuming, however, that the present acreage in India will produce as much flaxseed as was harvested last year, the short harvest in Argentina, the United States, and Canada, indicates that the world's supply of flaxseed, exclusive of Russia and other countries of lesser importance will be some 23,000,000 bus. less than the production in 1920–21.

INDIA MAY SHOW INCREASE.

The 1920–21 harvest in India did not mature under very satisfactory growing conditions so that with favorable weather this season, India may show an increased production of flaxseed over the preceding season. This, of course, would reduce accordingly the difference between this year's production and last year's.

European Russia ranked third in flax production prior to the war, but consular advices indicate that the Russian acreage for 1920, the last year for which data are available, was only about 10% of the prewar average and that the production was only about 1,612,000 bus.

The 1920–21 area and production of flaxseed in the principal flax-producing countries already mentioned, the 5-year average (1909–13), and the estimated production for 1921–22, based upon information so far available, are shown in Table 1 accompanying this article.

Argentina normally exports about 90% of her production of flaxseed, and India about 80%. Russia, prior to the war, exported about 25%, or 5,000,000 bus. The United States has been an importer since 1909. Canada began exporting in excess of her imports at about the same time. Since 1915 about 95% of Canada's exports have been to the United States. The net imports of the principal flaxseed consuming countries are shown in Table 2.

Europe is gradually recovering her former position as a flaxseed importer. Evidence of this will be found in Table 3, which shows the exports of flaxseed from Argentina during the calendar years 1921 and 1920.

REQUIREMENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The annual average net requirement of flaxseed in the United States is about 26,000,000 bus. This includes the seed equivalent of imported linseed oil. The flaxseed production in the United States in 1921 was estimated at 8,112,000 bus., compared with 10,774,000 bus. in 1920, and a 5-year average (1909–1913) of 19,505,000 bus. Assuming that the requirements for the 12 months ending June 30, 1922, will be equal to the average for the 10 preceding years, there will have to be imported into the United States during that fiscal year flaxseed and oil equivalent to 17,800,000 bus. The total imports of flaxseed into the United States, not including linseed oil, during the seven months ending Jan. 31, 1922, amounted to 8,028,916 bus.

The production, imports, and exports of flaxseed of the United States, together with the net annual supply, are shown in Table 4. The figures representing imports of linseed oil have been converted into the seed equivalent on the basis of 15 lbs. of oil to a bushel of flaxseed. In Table 4, the fiscal year beginning July 1 is used for the trade figures in order to correspond with the crop year.

Table 1.—Area and Production of Flaxseed in Principal Producing Countries.

Country.	Area.			Production.		
	Average, 1909–1913.	1920–21	1921–22	Average, 1909–1913.	1920–21	1921–22
	1,000 acres.	*1,000 acres.*	*1,000 acres.*	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bus.*
Argentina	3,683	3,484	3,892	31,989	50,470	32,923
India	3,827	2,231	2,001	19,773	10,760	[1] 10,760
United States	2,490	1,757	1,165	19,505	10,774	8,112
Canada	1,036	1,428	533	12,068	7,998	4,364
Total	11,036	8,903	7,591	83,335	80,002	56,159
Russia in Europe (except Poland)	3,217	.....	.....	19,772	.....	.....
Other countries	1,008	.....	.....	7,073	.....	.....
Grand total	15,261	.....	.....	110,180	.....	.....

[1] These figures are for the previous season, as official figures for this season are not available.

Table 2.—Net Imports into the Principal Flaxseed Consuming Countries for the Calendar Years 1919–1921.

Country.	Average. 1911–1913	1919	1920	1921
	Bushels.	*Bushels*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
Austria-Hungary	1,872,000	.....	.....	.....
Belgium	3,348,000	971,000	716,000	.....
Denmark	521,000	709,000	1,054,000	.....
France	6,243,000	3,979,000	1,217,000	.....
Germany	15,103,000	.....	2,076,000	.....
Italy	1,698,000	519,000	871,000	.....
Netherlands	6,254,000	3,718,000	3,647,000	.....
Norway	445,000	351,000	332,000	.....
Sweden	904,000	695,000	1,085,000	.....
United Kingdom	15,908,000	21,977,000	15,575,000	18,528,000
Total	52,296,000	32,919,000	26,573,000	.....
United States	7,290,000	14,036,000	24,625,000	12,326,000
Grand total	59,586,000	46,955,000	51,198,000	.....

Table 3.—Exports of Flaxseed from Argentina.

Destination.	1920	1921
	Bushels.	*Bushels.*
United Kingdom	5,079,713	7,848,769
France	469,501	1,845,722
Belgium	1,435,470	2,854,523
Germany	947,151	2,596,821
Italy	276,362	361,633
Netherlands	3,547,280	4,743,314
Denmark	1,391,496	1,013,525
United States	18,770,476	11,909,327
On order	7,876,957	18,717,250
Other countries	1,557,629	1,657,977
Total	41,352,035	53,548,861

Index to Volume 4 of The Market Reporter Now Available.

The index to volume 4 of The Market Reporter is now available for distribution and can be obtained upon request to the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. This index covers the period from July to December, 1921, inclusive.

EXPORTS OF WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR DURING JANUARY, 1922.

[Data from Department of Commerce.]

Destination.	Wheat.	Destination.	Wheat flour.
	Bushels.		*Barrels.*
Belgium	413,480	Germany	157,779
France	314,856	Netherlands	50,076
Germany	340,500	Turkey in Europe	34,634
Italy	2,079,032	United Kingdom	132,672
United Kingdom	2,838,880	Cuba	82,041
Mexico	352,931	China	38,148
China	560,023	Hongkong	178,200
Japan	2,310,755	Japan	62,036
Other countries	797,730	Other countries	362,990
Total	10,038,187	Total	1,098,567

TABLE 4.—PRODUCTION, IMPORTS, EXPORTS, AND NET SUPPLY OF FLAXSEED IN THE UNITED STATES, 1911–1921.

Including Linseed Oil Expressed as Seed Equivalent.

Year beginning July 1.	Production.	Imports of seed.	Imports of oil.[1]	Exports of seed (domestic and foreign).	Exports of oil[1] (domestic and foreign).	Net supply.
	Bushels.	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
1911	19,370,000	6,841,806	294,902	26,242	99,085	26,391,381
1912	28,073,000	5,294,296	69,476	17,062	693,570	32,726,140
1913	17,853,000	8,653,235	76,913	305,546	95,775	26,181,827
1914	13,749,000	10,666,215	214,116	67,353	484,857	24,077,346
1915	14,030,000	14,679,233	20,059	2,631	285,648	28,441,013
1916	14,296,000	12,393,988	44,323	1,017	480,622	26,252,672
1917	9,164,000	13,366,529	20,331	22,332	476,215	22,052,313
1918	13,369,000	8,426,886	395,925	15,618	439,173	21,737,020
1919	7,256,000	23,391,934	1,820,156	48,980	456,806	31,962,3[illegible]
1920	10,774,000	16,170,415	789,634	1,486	224,551	27,60[illegible],013
1921	8,112,000	[2] 6,994,791	[2] 2,938,352	[2] 111	[2] 80,753	.....

[1] Seed equivalent.—2½ gals. of oil equal 1 bu. of seed.

[2] 6 months only, July to December.

Weather

CONDITIONS MOSTLY FAVORABLE DURING WEEK FOR VEGETATION

Farm Work Well Advanced in East and Southwest—Spring Seeding Backward in Some States.

Vegetation made good advance during the week ending Mar. 28 under favorable weather conditions in most Central and Southern States. It was slightly too cool in the extreme Southeast, and there was a slight frost damage. The season continues late in the far Northwest, where the temperature continued below normal, and the week ended cold and unfavorable in the extreme upper Great Plains. There was plenty of moisture for growth except in New Mexico-southwestern Texas, and central and southern Florida. Deciduous fruits advanced rapidly in Southern States.

Field work was hindered by frequent rain and wet soil in central and southern valley districts, and little or no work has been done in the extreme North.

WINTER GRAINS DOING WELL.

Small grains.—The weather during the week ending Mar. 28 continued generally favorable for winter grains, particularly in the central valleys and the South. Winter wheat is growing nicely in the Ohio Valley States and shows steady improvement in most localities while the condition and progress of the crop continue generally satisfactory in the lower Missouri Valley. The weather was splendid for winter wheat in the central and lower Great Plains and the additional moisture in Texas was beneficial. Wheat has stooled well in the eastern half of Kansas and is making vigorous growth, but in the western half most of it is just coming up and its vitality is yet uncertain.

Very little spring wheat has yet been seeded. A small amount was sown in Illinois, practically none in Iowa, and very little in South Dakota. This work is somewhat behind the average season owing to the unfavorable weather.

Spring oats seeding also has been further delayed in the interior valley States owing to frequent rains and continued wet soil, especially in the central Mississippi Valley and the east-central Plains districts. In the more Eastern States oats seeding made better progress and considerable work was accomplished during the week. Winter oats did well in the Southern States and rice planting was begun in Louisiana.

Truck and miscellaneous crops.—Temperature and moisture conditions were favorable for the growth of truck and garden crops in the Southern States, except for lack of moisture in central and southern Florida, and slightly too low temperatures in the extreme Southeast. Frost caused some damage to tender vegetables in Georgia. Planting of truck crops made satisfactory progress in the Southeastern and East-Central States, but this work was stopped by rains in central valley districts. The weather was favorable for handling tobacco in Wisconsin and for growth of young plants in central and southern areas. The cultivation of sugar cane proceeded rapidly in Louisiana. Conditions were favorable for a good flow of maple sap in the extreme Northeast.

Pastures, ranges, and stock.—Pastures, ranges, and meadows improved during the week under favorable temperature and moisture conditions; growth has begun as far north as the southern portion of the northern tier of States. Rains improved ranges in most of Texas but they are still poor in the southwestern portion of that State as well as in much of New Mexico. The week was favorable for stock except for the cold wave in the far Northwest during the last few days. Sheep and lambs are in excellent condition in Arizona; lambing continues locally in Utah, and shed lambing in Wyoming. Sheep are generally poor in Nevada and losses have been unusually heavy in the northern portion of the State.

Fruit.—Under the influence of warm weather deciduous fruit buds developed rapidly during the week. At the close, early fruits were in bloom northward to the lower Ohio Valley districts and Virginia. Very little damage occurred during the week, although killing frost extended southward to North Carolina. Peaches have been injured in southwestern Arkansas and some damage was reported in northwestern South Carolina.

Citrus fruits continue in splendid condition in Florida, and the picking of oranges and lemons is proceeding slowly in California. Strawberries are ripening and continue in good condition in the lower Mississippi Valley; some damage resulted to this crop in portions of North Carolina from the recent cold weather.

Farm work.—Frequent precipitation delayed field work in the Central Valley States and heavy rain the latter part of the week checked work in eastern Texas and the lower Mississippi Valley. Conditions were much more favorable in eastern and some southwestern regions where less rainfall occurred, but the ground is too dry to work in New Mexico except under irrigation. Cotton planting progressed satisfactorily in California, Arizona, central Texas and southern Georgia. Planting corn was well advanced in Texas and was general in Oklahoma, except in the extreme northern portion. Corn planting was begun in central and western Arkansas and eastern North Carolina.

Transportation.—Roads dried out and improved in the Southeastern States during the week, but dirt roads continue very poor in the central valley and most Northern and Northwestern States and are nearly impassable in portions of eastern Texas and Arkansas on account of excessive rains. While hard road traffic was uninterrupted in Ohio, little hauling was possible on dirt roads. Highways continued almost impassable for trucks and autos in North Dakota and overland highways were still closed in Wyoming. Transportation was unimpeded generally in the central and southern Rocky Mountain districts although dirt roads are soft and rough at high elevations.

Week Generally Mild.

Temperature.—Mild weather was the rule in nearly all sections of the country during the week ending Mar. 28. Temperature changes were not marked although it was considerably warmer in Central and Eastern States on the 23d-24th, and unseasonably cold weather had overspread the Northwest at the close of the week, with temperatures below zero in the extreme northern Great Plains. The lowest temperature reported was 8° below zero at Williston, N. Dak., on the 28th.

Chart 3, page 288, shows that for the week as a whole the temperature averaged above normal generally, except in portions of the Far West, the Central-Northern and more Northwestern States, and in the Southeast, where the week was cooler than the seasonal average. It was especially cold in portions of North Dakota and Montana where the temperature averaged from 6° to 9° below the seasonal average. It was warm in central districts east of the Rocky Mountains where the weekly averages were mostly 4° to 6° a day above normal.

Precipitation.—Rainfall was light in the Atlantic Coast States, the far Southwest, the western Great Plains, and most of the Rocky Mountain and Plateau districts, as shown by Chart 4, page 288. It was rather heavy in the lower Mississippi Valley and portions of the Ohio, central Mississippi, and lower Missouri Valley sections. Elsewhere the amounts were generally moderate and usually well distributed. The heaviest reported was 9.2 ins. at Houston, Tex.

State Telegraphic Summaries.

(Week Ending March 28.)

New England.—Favorable conditions for drying land. Conditions fairly favorable for maple sugar during last two weeks; good run of sap about half the time; quality good.

New York.—Week of seasonable weather with ground generally free from snow. Good flow of maple sap.

New Jersey.—Surplus warmth and sunshine and deficient rain greatly favored farm work. Grass, grain, and strawberries wintered well.

Pennsylvania.—Cold at beginning of week followed by mild, pleasant weather. Favorable for outdoor work. Orchard fruits in good condition.

Maryland and Delaware.—Moderately cold weather terminating on 23d, followed by markedly mild weather to close of week with light showers. Winter grains and grass in good condition and growing.

Virginia.—Dry, sunshiny week. Delayed work being rushed. Tobacco beds mostly sown. Potatoes being planted and peach buds swelling or in bloom in south and some central districts.

North Carolina.—Weather favorable for wheat, rye, and oats, planting tender truck and starting gardens. Preparing land for cotton, corn, and tobacco; some early corn planted in east. Peaches now in full bloom; apparently not much damage by freezing temperature first of week; strawberries damaged some in southeast.

South Carolina.—Winter cereals and early truck and gardens good to excellent. Early truck germinating well. No material frost damage thus far except to peaches and plums in extreme northwest on the 21st. Considerable plowing done but soil still very wet.

Georgia.—Low temperatures at beginning of week with frosts causing some damage to tender vegetables but practically none to fruit. Dry weather favorable for work. Sweet potato and tobacco plants in beds doing well. Wheat and oats stooling freely. Much cotton and corn up in southern division. Peaches and pears in full bloom.

Florida.—Cool; dry; much sunshine. Frost slightly damaged truck but was helpful in destroying white potato blight. Low temperature retarded growth and germination. Need of rain urgent in south and central portions and locally in north. Oats damaged by rust in central but good in north. Melons doing well but damaged locally by high winds. Citrus in splendid condition. Work well advanced.

Alabama.—Fair first 4 days; showery remainder. Freezing in north at beginnign of week followed by much warmer. Favor-

able for farm work; rapid progress made. Planting corn and white potatoes progressing; preparations for cotton planting beginning. Oats and wheat doing well.

Mississippi.—Farm work, fruit, gardening, and truck generally made satisfactory progress, with adequate sunshine and temperature but precipitation excessive in extreme south. Some corn being planted in central portion, but farm operations behind seasonal average generally.

Louisiana.—Weather favorable for farm work until the 25th, and plowing and planting made excellent progress. Rice planting begun. Copious rains latter part of week favorable for all growing crops, but delayed farm work. Strawberries in good condition; ripening.

Texas.—Week warm with general precipitation ranging from light in west to excessive in southeast. Precipitation of great benefit, although some local damage by excessive rains. Ranges and small grains improved. Early corn and cotton favorably affected in south and germination of seed assured. Elsewhere corn planting well advanced and cotton planting extended to central counties. Live stock and range fair to good except poor in southwestern portion.

Oklahoma.—Moderate temperature. Moderate to heavy general rains but still droughty in southwestern portion. Excellent progress in plowing and planting. Vegetation advancing rapidly. Peaches blooming to northern border. Condition of wheat and oats generally improved; green bug infestation spreading over north-central portion, causing much damage in some localities.

Arkansas.—Heavy rains last of week made soil too wet for work; very unfavorable in eastern third of the State where soil was too wet before rains. Growing crops made excellent progress. Fruits uninjured, except peaches in southwest.

Tennessee.—Cold first 2 days with frosts, but no serious damage. Last four days unusually warm and all crops made good growth. Weather mostly fair and farm work progressed satisfactorily. Tobacco plants growing well in beds.

Kentucky.—Freezing temperature first 2 days followed by unseasonably warm weather. Peaches and plums blooming in south. Grass, winter grains, clover, and alfalfa starting vigorously. Work stopped by rain last of week. Tobacco plants and young clover coming up.

West Virginia.—Moderate rain at close of week. Fruit buds developed. Plowing made good advancement. Wheat made good growth.

Ohio.—Grass and winter grains made satisfactory growth, but weather was unfavorable for farm work on account of frequent precipitation. Wheat in good condition in all sections. Fruit buds, except in very local areas in north, continue in excellent condition.

Indiana.—Precipitation moderately heavy. Wet soil and rains checked field work. Winter grains improving. Sowing early oats generally and planting early gardens and potatoes in south. Apricots and plums blooming in extreme southwest.

Illinois.—Moderate rains latter part of week. Ground saturated; field work delayed. Only small amount of oats and spring wheat sown. Much land inundated in south. Winter wheat growing nicely; condition good to excellent almost everywhere. Fruit trees in bloom in extreme south.

Michigan.—Fair and unusually warm weather prevailed on 24th and 25th causing buds, winter grains, and meadows to start growth. Ground too wet for plowing and oat seeding.

Wisconsin.—Mild weather with moderate to heavy rains settled snow in north, brought frost out of ground and soaked ground in central counties. Grass and grains look well. Favorable for handling tobacco.

Minnesota.—Severe thunderstorm night of 24th with high winds and moderate to heavy rains in south and snow and sleet in north. Alternate freezing and thawing unfavorable for winter grains. Farm work delayed by wet ground.

Iowa.—General rains on the 25th and 27th. Temperature above normal. Mostly too wet for field work; practically no seeding yet. Winter wheat, rye, and grass growing and show very little winter killing. Early truck up in south.

Missouri.—Mostly mild, cloudy, and wet. Favorable for wheat, meadows, and pastures; unfavorable for farm work. Condition and progress of winter wheat generally satisfactory. Fruit trees healthy; peach, pear, and plum trees in bloom in southeast.

Kansas.—Mild temperatures and abundant moisture in soil. Fine for wheat, spring pastures, and alfalfa. Farm work practically suspended last half of week in eastern third. Wheat generally has stooled well and is making vigorous growth in eastern half; elsewhere most of it just coming up.

Nebraska.—Mostly warm with light showers in extreme east and south portions; generally no rain in rest of state. Wheat growing nicely. Plowing begun in some places. A few oats sown and some potatoes and gardens planted but generally little work done.

South Dakota.—Warm most of week but cold at close. Moderate precipitation. Soil mostly too wet for work. Winter grain looks well. Favorable for stock except near end of week.

North Dakota.—Mild weather during early part of week caused snow covering to disappear rapidly, followed by excessive precipitation and decidedly colder, necessitating much feeding of live stock.

Montana.—Fresh cover of light to moderate snow in all portions. Cold period latter part of week hard on horses and range cattle in some portions. Range becoming available but rather poor. Soil moisture conditions very good. Comparatively little frost in ground. No field work.

Wyoming.—Week ideal for live stock and shed lambing until the 26th; then 2 to 6 ins. of snow fell over most western and northern counties. Rain needed for winter wheat and rye in southeast. Slowly melting snow saturating soil in Black Hills region.

Colorado.—Winter grains improved materially in southeast. Need moisture in some localities in northeast. Peach, apricot, plum, and pear buds swelling rapidly in localities in Grand Valley; trees well budded. Moisture improved ranges.

New Mexico.—Light rain on the 24th in southwest and extreme south; otherwise dry. Stock fair to good, except in southeast where range is poor; range elsewhere fair to good but exceedingly dry. Pears, plums, and some peaches blooming in southern valleys.

Arizona.—Warmer weather and abundant sunshine greatly improving range. Cattle poor to good; sheep and lambs excellent. Cotton planting in south in full swing. Early potatoes growing nicely. Wheat and barley heading out.

Utah.—Week somewhat warmer; precipitation light. Some farm work starting. Lambing continues locally. Stock good. Ranges getting green.

Nevada.—Temperature normal; precipitation light. Ranges improved. Cattle in fair to good condition. Sheep generally poor with unusually great losses in northern portion. Ranch work backward on account of late spring.

Idaho.—First part of week mild, latter half cold. Rains daily in north; occasional in south. Spring coming on very slowly. Stock still in feed lots; doing well. Early reports indicate that fruit buds wintered safely.

Washington.—Cold, frosty nights; frequent flurries of snow and sleet. Winter wheat making slow progress. Fruit believed to be uninjured. Vegetation getting started. Some spring plowing and seeding done.

Oregon.—Somewhat warmer but season still backward. General precipitation; heavy in southwest. Grass starting over considerable areas, but much feeding still necessary. Plowing progressing in milder sections where not too wet. Broccoli shipping active.

California.—Early planted barley, wheat, and oats show good color and are growing well; later plantings not so good. Pastures improving in valleys but still short on hills. Stock slowly gaining flesh. Peas being picked; crop late and poor. Much planting of cotton, sugar beets, potatoes, and early vegetables. Picking oranges and lemons proceeding slowly. Almonds setting fruit; apricots shedding petals; plums and peaches blooming.

Rapid Melting of Snow During Week.

Over all eastern districts the snow melted rapidly during the week ending Mar. 28, the decreases in the depth of cover over portions of the upper Lake region ranging up to a foot in some cases. Over northern New England the decrease was likewise substantial but somewhat less.

In North Dakota there was rapid melting during the early part of the week, but toward the end more snow fell and the depths over that and portions of adjoining States are now several inches greater than was reported a week ago.

In general over the western Mountain districts there was a sharp decrease in the depth of the snow cover, but this was mostly the result of settling, and except in the more southern districts there was probably but little run-off.

The snow-covered area was considerably reduced in the region of the Great Lakes, and the light cover over central New England has now disappeared. In other portions of the country there has been no marked reduction of the area snow covered a week ago.

Late reports of snow conditions in the western Mountain districts bear out the earlier indications of a good supply of water for irrigation and power purposes during the coming dry season. This is particularly true in California where the outlook is more favorable than it has been for a number of years.

Ice Disappearing Slowly.

In the absence of warm rains there was no rapid melting of the ice over the streams and lakes of the more northern districts where it still remains.

The harbors of Lake Superior are still closed, but the covering is gradually decreasing and less field ice is reported. The straits around northern Michigan are still frozen solid but the southern portions of both Lakes Michigan and Huron are practically free of ice. Lakes Erie and Ontario are also free except over the extreme eastern portions.

MONTHLY TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION, FEBRUARY, 1922.

Districts and stations.	Temperature. February. Average.	Temperature. February. Departure from normal.	Precipitation. February. Total.	Precipitation. February. Departure from normal.	Precipitation. Sept. 1 to Feb. 28. Total.	Precipitation. Sept. 1 to Feb. 28. Per cent of normal.
	°	°	In.	In.	In.	In.
GULF STATES.						
Jacksonville	62	+5	5.6	+2.2	20.8	84
Miami	70	+1	3.1	+ .4	25.4	82
Key West	72	+1	1.4	− .2	19.8	99
Tampa	67	+5	.5	−2.8	16.8	83
Pensacola	60	+4	2.9	−1.6	19.0	74
Mobile	59	+6	5.6	+ .2	26.8	100
Montgomery	57	+6	6.7	+1.2	28.0	119
Anniston	52	+6	7.0	+2.4	27.5	116
Birmingham	53	+5	5.0	+ .2	22.6	95
Meridian	54	+5	9.1	+4.2	24.1	93
Vicksburg	54	+3	9.6	+5.0	23.8	93
New Orleans	63	+7	3.2	−1.3	21.4	85
Shreveport	54	+4	5.4	+1.8	15.1	66
Little Rock	48	+4	3.9	− .3	14.6	62
Fort Smith	47	+5	2.4	− .3	13.5	78
Bentonville	42	+4	1.9	− .6	8.4	49
Oklahoma	43	+5	.6	− .4	6.3	58
Abilene	50	+5	.5	− .6	2.7	28
Fort Worth	52	+4	2.0	+ .7	5.5	53
Dallas	52	.....	2.4	.....	7.0	.....
Palestine	54	+3	4.4	+1.0	14.7	69
Taylor	54	+3	2.6	0	34.2	210
Houston	60	.....	2.2	.....	18.8	.....
Galveston	60	+4	3.0	− .1	24.4	101
Port Arthur	59	.....	3.5	.....	24.5	.....
Corpus Christi	61	+3	.5	−1.5	7.6	54
San Antonio	58	+4	1.3	− .5	13.2	118
Del Rio	58	+2	.1	− .8	.9	11
OHIO VALLEY AND TENNESSEE.						
Memphis	47	+4	3.3	−1.1	15.7	65
Nashville	45	+4	3.9	− .4	20.9	91
Chattanooga	48	+4	4.6	− .3	25.6	105
Knoxville	47	+6	4.1	− .8	18.7	81
Lexington	38	+2	3.1	− .1	25.2	136
Louisville	40	+3	2.7	−1.1	24.3	117
Evansville	39	+3	2.4	− .7	24.2	119
Indianapolis	34	+3	1.5	−1.6	24.2	132
Cincinnati	36	+4	1.7	−1.5	20.1	116
Dayton	34	+3	1.5	−1.6	17.8	108
Columbus	34	+3	1.6	−1.5	16.5	98
Parkersburg	38	+4	1.6	−1.6	19.9	116
Elkins	37	+5	4.3	+1.1	26.4	146
Pittsburgh	35	+3	1.6	−1.1	18.0	116
LAKE REGION.						
Canton	20	+2	2.9	+ .3	17.4	92
Syracuse	27	+3	2.8	+1.0	18.6	122
Oswego	26	+2	3.0	+ .4	15.3	81
Rochester	28	+4	2.6	− .2	14.5	86
Buffalo	27	+3	2.0	− .8	13.0	66
Erie	30	+4	1.2	−1.6	16.5	83
Cleveland	32	+5	1.5	−1.3	14.2	87
Sandusky	31	+4	1.0	−1.4	13.6	93
Toledo	31	+4	.8	−1.2	12.0	90
Detroit	28	+3	1.9	− .3	14.8	106
Port Huron	26	+4	1.1	−1.1	12.7	89
Saginaw	24	+2	1.8	− .3	12.7	88
Alpena	19	+1	3.1	+1.3	16.0	102
Grand Rapids	28	+2	2.2	− .3	18.5	120
Grand Haven	26	+2	2.9	+1.0	20.0	130
Chicago	29	+4	.7	−1.5	18.9	132
Lansing	26	+4	1.0	−1.0	15.2	114
Fort Wayne	31	.....	.9	.....	13.9	.....
Milwaukee	23	−1	1.4	− .5	17.3	132
Green Bay	16	−1	4.5	+2.9	14.7	117
Escanaba	16	+1	2.1	+ .8	14.2	105
Ludington	24	.....	5.1	.....	19.6	.....
Sault Ste. Marie	13	0	1.9	+ .5	16.7	107
Marquette	17	+1	3.0	+1.3	14.5	92
Houghton	14	0	4.8	+3.1	13.9	89
Duluth	8	−2	4.2	+3.2	9.9	90
UPPER MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.						
St. Paul	11	−4	3.7	+2.9	10.2	104
La Crosse	18	0	4.0	+2.9	15.3	132
Madison	20	0	3.9	+2.4	20.5	168
Charles City	18	+3	2.9	+1.9	15.5	165
Dubuque	24	+2	1.4	0	17.7	140
Davenport	28	+4	1.3	− .3	17.1	142
Des Moines	26	+2	.6	− .5	11.3	105
Keokuk	31	+4	1.6	0	16.0	119
Peoria	30	+4	2.0	− .7	17.9	115
Terre Haute	34	.....	1.1	.....	22.9	.....
Springfield, Ill.	32	+3	.9	−1.9	14.5	90
Hannibal	33	+4	1.2	− .4	16.0	127
St. Louis	36	+2	1.5	−1.3	16.5	107
Cairo	41	3	2.8	− .5	24.1	123
ATLANTIC COAST.						
Eastport	23	+2	3.1	− .5	15.5	70
Portland, Me.	24	0	5.0	+1.4	22.4	103
Burlington	21	+3	2.0	+ .6	14.1	101
Northfield	18	+1	3.1	+ .2	14.9	98
Concord	24	0	2.6	− .7	15.7	79
Boston	32	+4	2.6	− .8	15.0	69
Nantucket	32	−1	4.9	+1.8	19.5	99
Block Island	32	+1	3.2	−1.1	17.8	77
Providence	31	+2	2.4	−2.0	15.1	64
Hartford	31	+4	2.0	−1.6	16.3	74
New Haven	31	+3	2.8	−1.0	16.4	73
Albany	27	+3	1.5	−1.0	13.2	80
Ithaca	29	+4	1.1	− .8	14.9	98
Binghamton	29	+4	1.1	− .8	16.7	115
New York	31	0	3.0	− .7	14.7	68
Scranton	32	+5	1.6	−1.1	17.6	109
Harrisburg	34	+4	2.3	− .4	14.8	91
Philadelphia	37	+4	2.6	− .8	14.2	73
Reading	35	+6	2.7	− .8	18.2	89
Sandy Hook	34	.....	2.3	.....	10.6	.....
Trenton	34	+3	2.2	−1.0	11.2	56
Atlantic City	37	+4	3.7	+ .4	19.6	98
Baltimore	38	+3	2.9	− .6	19.1	95
Washington	39	+5	2.9	− .5	19.1	99
Norfolk	45	+3	4.8	+1.0	17.4	82
Richmond	42	+2	3.8	+ .7	16.6	91
Lynchburg	42	+4	3.3	− .2	13.9	68
Wytheville	40	+5	3.1	−1.0	14.8	69
Asheville	45	+7	4.1	− .5	14.4	63
Charlotte	48	+4	7.1	+2.7	23.4	107
Raleigh	48	+5	7.1	+2.8	20.2	100
Hatteras	50	+3	5.6	+1.1	30.0	99
Wilmington	52	+4	3.2	− .2	15.2	71
Charleston	56	+4	5.6	+2.2	17.3	78
Greenville	49	.....	7.2	.....	27.8	.....
Columbia, S. C.	53	+5	5.7	+1.1	13.8	72
Augusta	55	+6	5.0	+ .6	15.8	76
Atlanta	50	+5	6.6	+2.0	21.7	91
Macon	55	+6	5.8	+1.2	18.1	79
Savannah	59	+7	6.6	+3.3	14.5	69
Thomasville	61	+6	4.6	+ .1	15.8	70
MOUNTAIN REGION.						
Miles City	4	−13	.8	+ .2	6.2	152
Havre	4	−15	.7	+ .2	4.1	100
Kalispell	15	− 9	.6	− .9	6.9	75
Helena	14	− 8	.9	+ .2	5.4	106
Yellowstone Park	13	− 7	1.8	0	8.7	92
Sheridan	11	.....	.2	.....	4.1	.....
Lander	16	− 6	.4	− .2	4.2	96
Cheyenne	24	− 2	.8	+ .2	3.0	91
Grand Junction	31	− 1	.6	0	3.0	75
Denver	31	0	.4	− .1	2.8	72
Pueblo	33	+ 1	.4	− .1	4.0	134
Amarillo	41	+ 4	1.4	+ .5	3.4	46
El Paso	50	+ 1	T.	− .5	3.3	74
Roswell	43	+ 1	.2	− .4	.5	8
Santa Fe	32	0	.5	− .3	3.2	57
Phoenix	54	0	.4	− .3	3.0	63
Yuma	56	− 3	.2	− .4	5.2	237
Independence	37	− 7	1.1	+ .3	4.1	129
Tonopah	30	+ 2	.5	− .3	3.2	70
Modena	29	− 3	.9	− .3	7.1	142
Salt Lake City	30	− 3	2.4	+1.0	8.8	115
Reno	30	− 6	4.1	+2.3	7.8	109
Winnemucca	26	− 7	2.1	+1.2	5.2	114
Pocatello	24	− 4	1.9	+1.1	7.3	153
Boise	32	− 2	1.0	− .4	6.9	91
Lewiston	33	− 3	1.1	− .2	6.6	87
Baker	25	− 3	.9	− .4	6.1	86
Walla Walla	33	− 3	1.0	− .6	10.0	99
Spokane	26	− 4	1.0	− .9	7.1	61
PACIFIC COAST.						
Tatoosh Island	39	− 2	6.6	−2.2	57.8	94
Port Angeles	37	0	2.1	− .9	21.5	96
Seattle	39	− 1	1.7	−2.2	23.1	92
Tacoma	38	− 2	2.0	−3.1	22.3	69
North Head	40	− 2	3.5	−2.3	34.7	109
Portland, Oreg.	40	− 1	3.3	−2.4	24.7	78
Roseburg	41	− 2	3.7	− .9	18.9	78
Eureka	45	− 2	9.8	+2.8	24.9	80
Red Bluff	46	− 3	4.2	+ .6	14.8	84
Sacramento	47	− 3	4.2	+1.1	12.3	89
San Francisco	50	− 1	5.2	+1.5	16.3	100
Fresno	50	+ 1	2.2	+ .9	9.4	145
San Luis Obispo	51	− 1	6.5	+2.9	19.0	135
Los Angeles	54	− 1	3.5	+ .6	17.2	157
San Diego	54	− 1	1.9	− .1	16.4	232
MISSOURI VALLEY.						
Springfield, Mo.	38	−4	2.0	− .3	14.3	85
Columbia, Mo.	34	+4	1.2	− .9	17.7	127
Kansas City	33	+3	1.5	− .1	9.6	81
St. Joseph	31	.....	1.6	.....	12.8	.....
Topeka	33	+3	2.5	+1.1	8.9	90
Iola	36	+4	1.2	+ .1	10.8	108
Wichita	36	+3	1.4	+ .3	7.3	80
Dodge City	34	+3	1.7	+1.0	4.5	82
Concordia	31	+2	1.1	+ .3	3.7	50
North Platte	24	−1	T.	− .4	2.7	62
Lincoln	26	+1	.7	0	5.6	77
Omaha	25	+1	.9	+ .1	8.9	102
Sioux City	18	−2	.6	0	8.7	123
Yankton	15	−3	.7	+ .1	6.7	100
Valentine	16	−5	.3	− .3	5.9	106
Rapid City	15	−9	.4	− .1	3.7	89
Pierre	10	−7	.5	+ .1	6.5	172
Huron	7	−6	1.2	+ .8	8.7	168
Moorhead	3	−4	.7	0	7.2	96
Devils Lake	− 4	−4	.6	+ .1	7.3	153
Bismarck	2	−6	1.6	+1.1	6.3	137
Williston	− 8	−9	.5	0	4.4	110

February Cold in Far Northwest.

The first half of February was warm for the season in Central and Southern States, but was cold in the far West. The week ending Feb. 14 and also the last 10 days of the month were extremely cold in the far Northwestern States, especially in Montana.

Chart 1, page 287, shows that for the month as a whole the temperature averaged above normal except in the West and Northwest. From the Mississippi Valley eastward the monthly averages ranged from 3° to 6° above normal, except in the extreme Northeast. West of the Rocky Mountains, however, and in the northern and the northwestern Great Plains the temperature averaged below normal, the minus departure from the Dakotas westward to the Rocky Mountains ranging from 6° to 15°.

Precipitation was heavy in the Southeast during the first and third weeks of the month and was unusually heavy in the lower Mississippi Valley and the western Lake region during the last 10 days; snowfall was heavy in the latter area.

Chart 2 shows that for the month as a whole precipitation was heavy from Virginia and Tennessee southward and southwestward to eastern Texas. Most of the Gulf Coast States from Louisiana eastward received 6–9 ins. of rainfall during the month and like amounts were reported in portion of the Carolinas. Precipitation was moderate from the upper Mississippi Valley eastward, although unusually heavy amounts were recorded in parts of the western Lake region.

Very little precipitation occurred in the Southwest, including western Texas and the greater parts of New Mexico and Arizona, and the amounts were small in Nebraska, northwestern Kansas, and the eastern foothills of the Rocky Mountains. Considerable precipitation was received in Central and northern districts west of the Rocky Mountains, although the amounts were below normal in Idaho and the north Pacific States. Considerably more than the usual amount of precipitation for the month occurred in California, as much as 20 ins. being reported from elevated stations in the Sierra Nevada and 12–16 ins. in the northern coast range section.

CHART 1.—DEPARTURE OF MEAN TEMPERATURE FROM THE NORMAL, FEBRUARY, 1922.

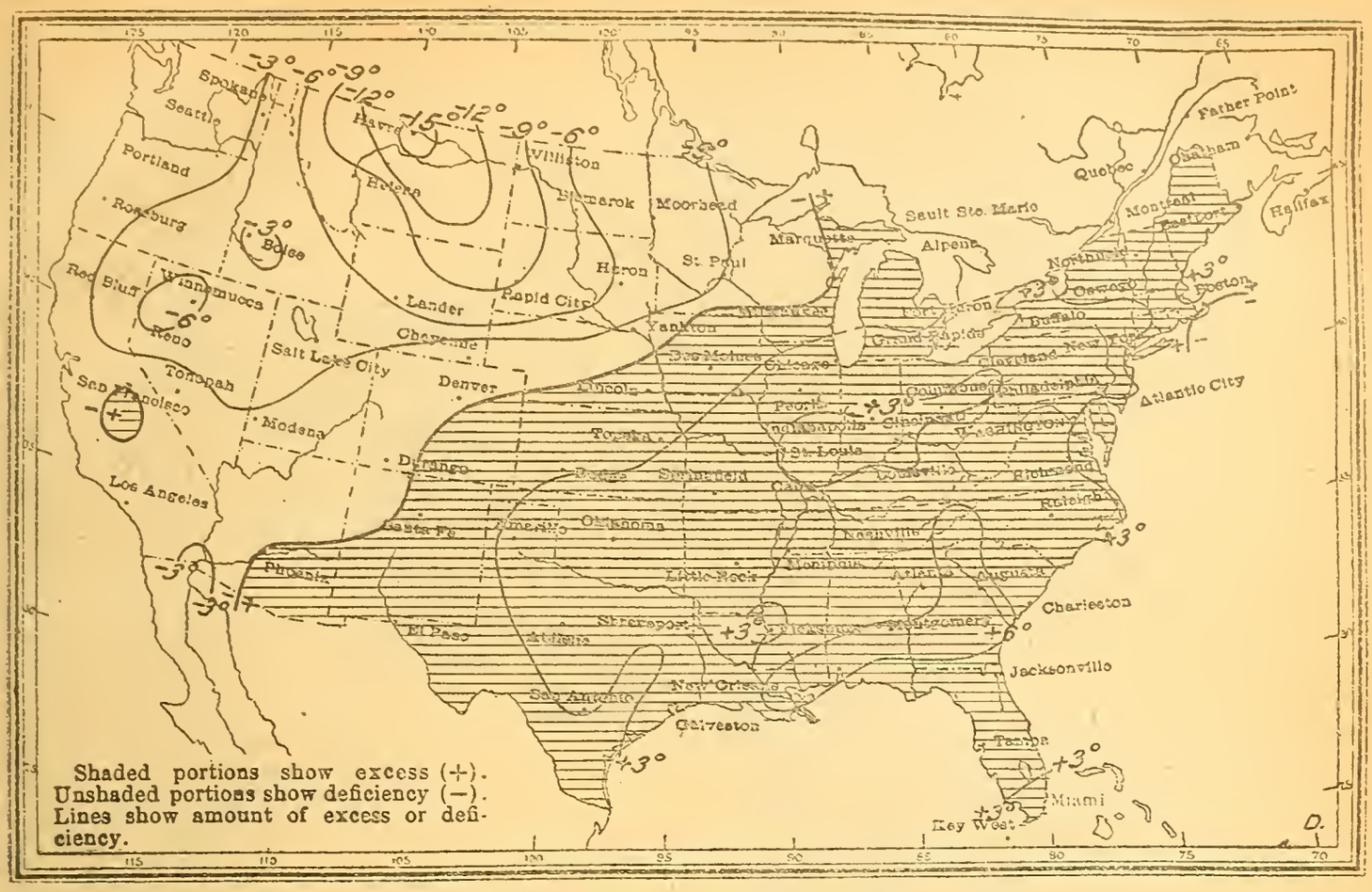

CHART 2.—PRECIPITATION, INCHES, FEBRUARY, 1922.

CHART 3.—DEPARTURE OF MEAN TEMPERATURE FROM THE NORMAL, WEEK ENDING 8 A. M., MARCH 28, 1922.

CHART 4.—PRECIPITATION, INCHES, WEEK ENDING 8 A. M., MARCH 28, 1922.

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